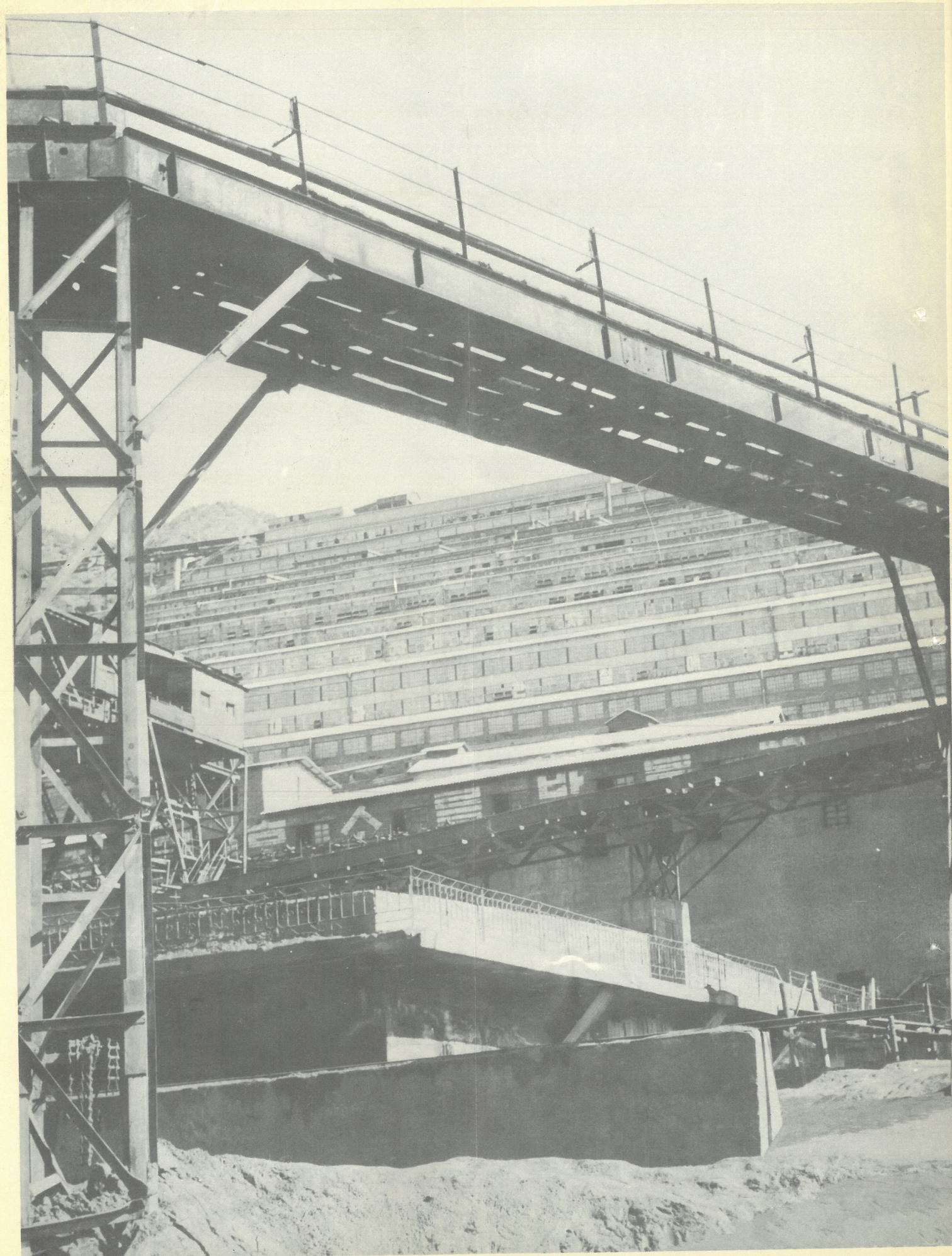


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FRONT COVER: Workers of the Chollima Rakwon Machine-building
Factory are striving hard to manufacture more excavators for mines and
construction sites

INSIDE FRONT COVER: In order to fulfil far ahead of schedule its as-
signment envisaged in the current Six-Year Plan, workers at the Musan
Mine, one of the major iron ore mines in our country, push ahead a
struggle vigorously for increased production of iron ore and better quali-
ty of concentrated ore. Photo: Part of the dressing plant of the mine

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The Korean People Keep Up the Chollima Speed

Today the Korean people are advancing at the Chollima speed, fully displaying revolutionary stamina and creative activeness on all fronts of socialist construction.

Our working class and other toiling people had produced 30,000 machine tools and registered proud successes and victories by waging a vigorous struggle to fulfil the two years' assignments of the Six-Year Plan before April 15. Now they have wrought new miracles and made fresh innovations in the gigantic struggle to fulfil the yearly plan before October 10 and surpass within this year the production level for the end of 1973 under the Six-Year Plan.

Creation and innovations take place in succession.

The news of fresh successes and victories attained in all branches of the national economy afford great delight and excitement to our people.

Thousands of factories and enterprises in the different branches of the national economy including metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries overfulfilled with credit the three years' assignments of the Six-Year Plan or topped the production level for the end of 1973 and many other factories and enterprises outstripped the production level for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

This marks a decisive progress in carrying out the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution, its central tasks, set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party.

The great successes made in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan are attributable to the fact that our Party and people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have firmly kept the great revolutionary upsurge and the Chollima movement in socialist construction.

The Chollima movement is a great movement which has been unfolded vigorously for 15 years now in our country.

In 1956 and 1957 when our revolution met with trying ordeals the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally initiated the Chollima movement and led our people to a great upswing in socialist construction. He visited in person the Kangson Steel Works and other factories and farm villages in different parts of the country, acquainted the workers and peasants with the difficult conditions of the country, the requirements of the revolution and the intentions of the Party, and aroused them to the struggle for "maximum increased production and economization." He put forward a militant watchword, "Let us dash forward at the speed of Chollima!" and called the entire working people to a struggle to further accelerate socialist construction.

In enthusiastic response to his call, our working class and toiling people, boundlessly faithful to the Leader, brought about great leaps on all fronts of socialist construction and increased industrial production at a high rate of 44 per cent in a year, performing new miracles and making innovations in succession.

Amid such a great upsurge of socialist construction the Chollima movement began in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Chollima movement is a movement of communist education, its aim being to convert large numbers of people into activists of socialist construction who make continuous advance and uninterrupted innovation; it is an onward movement of communism to get large numbers of people to display mass heroism and vigorously push ahead with socialist construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Korean ed., Vol. V, p. 50.)

The Chollima movement initiated by the Leader has become our Party's general line in socialist construction, fully demonstrating its invincible vitality in practice.

By dint of the grandiose march of Chollima



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving an on-the-spot guidance at the Chollima Kangson Steel Works

the Five-Year Plan and the Seven-Year Plan were successfully carried out and the look of the country changed radically. Our country, once a backward colonial, agrarian country, has turned into a socialist industrial state possessed of a modern industry and developed agriculture. Industrial production grew at a high rate of 19.1 per cent on an annual average over the period from 1957 to 1970 and the difficult and complex task of industrialization has been creditably accomplished in our country in a very short period of 14 years. Nature, technique and even people have undergone a complete change, and radical changes have taken place in all realms of economy and culture, ideology and morality.

Today our people are burning with a firm determination and fighting will to keep the great revolutionary upsurge and the Chollima movement in socialist construction and make continuous advance and uninterrupted

innovations, and thus carry out ahead of the set time the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The grand Six-Year Plan set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Party is a militant programme to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution, a milestone for capturing another high peak to communism and a brilliant blueprint for making our people enjoy a more abundant and cultured life; it greatly encourages the entire working people to heroic deeds.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the magnificent programme of economic construction and thus has opened radiant vistas for the socialist construction in our country and is leading wisely the struggle for its implementation. In February last year he called on the working class at Huichon, kindled the torch of new tech-



Poster: "Keep up great revolutionary upsurge in response to the call of the Party and the Leader!"

nical innovations and saw to it that its flames spread to all parts of the country. This year, too, he gave on-the-spot guidance to cities and villages in Kangwon, Ryanggang, North Hamgyong and other provinces, paid deep attention to all aspects of the people's life and led our working people to keep on vigorously the Chollima march.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is one of the noble traits of revolutionaries and the revolutionary mettle of the heroic Korean people that they do not yield to difficulties nor rest on their laurels, but fight incessantly for fresh victories and make continued advances and constant innovations." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 510.)

Our people know no self-complacency and stagnancy; to them there are only struggle and advance, creation and innovations.

Today the internal and external situation of our country is developing more and more in favour of our people fighting for the re-

unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Our people will march ahead more vigorously in the spirit of Chollima and of a match for a hundred to bring about continued upsurge in socialist construction, and thus carry out far ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan.

They will further consolidate the socialist system, speed up the complete victory of socialism, build up more firmly the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic, powerfully accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme aspiration of the whole nation, and discharge the national and international duties of our revolution to the end.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people who are giving free reins to galloping Chollima and making great strides.

Chang Mun Son

Juche Idea Is the Thorough Revolutionary Idea of Independence, Self-support and Self-defence

The *Juche* idea is an idea of independence, self-support and self-defence, which has nothing to do with flunkeyism and reliance on outside forces.

The *Juche* idea finds its embodiment in the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

It demands, first of all, establishing *Juche* in ideology.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The aim of establishing *Juche* is, after all, to make revolution in one's country well with national pride and confidence." ("On the Tasks of Social Science," Korean ed., p. 229.)

Revolution and construction are carried on by people. In order to do them successfully, therefore, it is important for people to have a correct revolutionary world outlook, a right ideological viewpoint and way of thinking. Only by establishing *Juche* in ideology, can they free themselves from the shackle of all sorts of obsolete ideas including flunkeyism and dogmatism, enhance their national pride and consciousness of independence, have the idea and viewpoint of carrying on the revolution and construction in their country with the attitude of master and on their own responsibility, and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to the full.

The establishment of *Juche* in ideology is a prerequisite to carrying through the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

The most important thing in establishing *Juche* in ideology is to firmly arm the people with the thoughts of their leader and the lines and policies of their Party. And, using one's own brains means to think in accordance with the leader's thought and the Party's lines and policies. The leader's thought is the guiding idea of revolution in one's country; it is the

supreme expression of the interests and will of the Party and people.

It is only by arming oneself firmly with the leader's thought and thinking and acting strictly on it that one can root out flunkeyism and dogmatism and firmly establish *Juche* in all domains to substantially contribute to the revolution and construction of one's country.

The *Juche* idea is embodied in the principle of independence in politics.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All nations are equal and have the solemn right of national self-determination of deciding their own destinies for themselves. A nation can secure independence and freedom and attain welfare and prosperity only if it achieves complete political self-determination and exercises its rights taking them firmly into its hands." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 555.)

As the Leader taught, independence in politics is the primary criterion of an independent, sovereign state. Independence in politics firmly secures the genuine independence and sovereignty of a country.

Maintaining independence in politics means that all countries and nations, big and small, achieve a complete political self-determination and exercise their rights taking them into their hands. In other words, it means that the Party and government of each country determine and execute their lines and policies independently and exercise complete equality and sovereignty in foreign relations, without relying on others or tailing after them.

The relations between states and nations must be established on the basis of independence and equality. This is a principle. But the principle of independence and equality cannot be implemented of its own accord. The imperialist aggressors seek viciously and constantly to infringe upon the sovereignty of other countries and subjugate and dominate them politically, economically and militarily. And flunk-

eyism, a product of the old class society, prevents the principle of independence and equality from being implemented in this or that way. Therefore, sovereignty must be won and safeguarded, and an uncompromising fight must be waged against every sort of its infringement.

Only by doing so, is it possible to firmly safeguard the sovereignty and independence of a nation and its dignity and formulate the lines and policies for the revolution and construction of its own country independently by using its own brains in conformity with its actual conditions, and thus ensure the victory of its revolution and construction. Furthermore, independence in politics makes it possible to achieve complete equality and exercise sovereignty in the relations with other countries. The *Juche* idea reflects these demands most correctly.

The *Juche* idea finds expression in the principle of self-support in the economy.

Self-support in the economy means building the economy of a country by the labour of its people and with its natural resources believing in its strength. In other words, it means building an independent national economy with the spirit of self-reliance.

As the Leader taught, building an independent national economy means establishing a comprehensive and independent economic system which is many-sidedly developed, equipped with the latest technology and run by a nation's own cadres, using its own natural resources and raw and other materials so as to turn out domestically most of products of heavy and light industries and agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, make its country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity."

"Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence. A country which is economically dependent on outside forces becomes a political satellite of other countries; an economically subjected nation cannot free itself from colonial slavery politically." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 557.)

Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence.

Unless a country is independent in the economy, it cannot be independent politically. A country, when it is economically dependent on outside forces, becomes a political satellite of other countries and cannot exercise its sovereignty in its internal and external policies.

Only by building an independent national

economy can it thwart resolutely the vicious enslavement policy of the imperialists, defend the honour and dignity of a full-fledged independent, sovereign state and become a rich and developed country, getting itself free from backwardness as soon as possible.

It is only by building an independent national economy that each country is able to develop the state relations with other countries on the principle of independence and equality, repel all sorts of outside interference and pressure and firmly adhere to political independence and its own principled stand in any adversity.

Economic independence is not only the material foundation for political independence but also the basic guarantee for eliminating the economic backwardness which constitutes the cause of inequalities between nations, achieving national prosperity and building a socialist and communist society successfully.

The *Juche* idea finds its embodiment in the principle of self-defence in national defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-defence in national defence is the military guarantee for the political independence and economic self-reliance of the country. So long as the world is divided in national states and, further, imperialism remains on the globe, one cannot speak of independence and self-reliance if one has not self-defensive capacity to defend his country and nation from foreign aggression." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 11.)

Carrying into effect the revolutionary spirit of self-defence to safeguard the country by one's own strength with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a guarantee for securing the sovereignty and independence of the country and defending the country and people from imperialist aggression.

As long as imperialism remains on the globe, one cannot think of the sovereignty of one's state and the building of a new society if one has not self-defensive capacity.

Only when one has one's own strong defence capacity to cope with the imperialist aggression is it possible to safeguard the gains of revolution and the people reliably and, further, give an active support to the liberation struggle of the exploited and oppressed peoples.

As seen above, *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence, which are the embodiment of the *Juche* idea, are the right path to strengthen the internal revolutionary forces — political, economic and military — and are the revolutionary principle which firmly guarantees the sovereignty and independence of a country and national prosperity.

Struggle for Establishment of All-People Defence System in the Guerilla Bases during the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

It was very important in preserving the revolutionary forces, intensifying and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and vigorously accelerating the Korean revolution as a whole to defend reliably the guerilla bases-liberated areas from the incessant armed attacks by the enemy in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist and the great Leader of revolution, advanced the original line on establishing an all-people defence system with the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army as the main force to defend the guerilla bases by means of firmly equipping the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the bases politically and ideologically and, on this basis, placing the people in the bases under arms and fortifying the bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...In order to defend the guerilla bases-liberated areas unassailably we should put the entire people in the bases under arms while rapidly expanding and reinforcing the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. Of course, it is true that there are not a few difficulties and hardships, say, lack of foundation of armament, dearth of cadres and so on. But any amount of hardships are well surmountable if the masses of the people have a correct knowledge of the aim of the struggle for the restoration of the country and join their efforts like one man.... When the entire people are put under arms, we are quite able to repulse whatever enemy...."

This line set forth by him was an embodiment of the revolutionary mass line in the guerilla war on the basis of new social relations in the guerilla bases in which the genuine people's power was established and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people realized; it was the correctest and revolutionary line of military strategy which made it possible to beat back the enemy's attacks and reliably defend the bases by the people's own efforts, preserving and increasing the revolutionary forces continuously.

What was most important in establishing the

all-people defence system in the guerilla bases was to arm firmly the guerillas and people in the bases politically and ideologically.

This was the greatest source of strength in smashing the Japanese imperialist aggressors and winning the victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The guerillas and the people in the bases regarded it as the paramount revolutionary task and the greatest honour to arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and defend him at the cost of their lives and exerted all their efforts to do so.

The Leader educated the guerillas and the people in the *Juche* idea and the indomitable revolutionary spirit, acquainted them thoroughly with the lofty aims of the sacred struggle for the country's restoration, and made them fully ready to fight undauntedly against the enemy, displaying the revolutionary trait of the unity between the army and the people. The main force in defending the guerilla bases was, of course, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. Therefore, it was important in establishing the all-people defence system in the guerilla bases to increase and strengthen the guerilla army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...While waging an armed struggle we must continually take in new members to expand our ranks. There are not a few young people in the guerilla bases who have been steeled and tested in the course of the struggle against the enemy. We must enlist them in the guerilla army and bring them up into excellent revolutionary fighters. There are many miners and lumberjacks in the districts where our guerillas are active. They constitute an important source of recruitment of our guerilla units."

We should take a large number of politically-tempered workers in the guerilla army through revolutionary organizations...."

The work for recruiting the ranks of the guerilla units vigorously forged ahead.

While taking the excellent workers trained in the revolutionary organizations and the



The battle in defence of the Hsiaowangching base fought under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, in which the all-people defence system demonstrated to the full its might

semi-military organizations in the guerilla bases into the guerilla units, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enlisted systematically young and middle-aged people of worker or peasant origin who were trained and tested in the struggle through the revolutionary organizations in the semi-guerilla areas (which were under the rule of the enemy in appearance but in reality, were revolutionized to render active support to the operations of the guerilla army) and in the enemy-controlled districts. And he dispatched underground political workers to the mines and lumbering grounds in the bases and the areas where the guerilla units were active, to conduct political work among workers and enlisted in the guerilla units several hundred people at once. In this way the numerical strength of the guerilla army rapidly grew.

It was very important to arm properly the ever-growing guerilla units.

This was by no means easy at that time when they were not supplied with even a rifle.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed clear ways and means for securing arms; he instructed to wrest arms from the enemy through active ambush and assault and to manufacture weapons and ammunitions by

their own efforts and arm themselves.

Under his guidance the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the bases waged an active struggle to capture the enemy's weapons.

The Jiapikou battle personally organized and commanded by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was of great significance in this struggle.

He ambushed a moving group of the enemy in a valley in Jiapikou in March 1933, and set in this battle a practical example in wresting the enemy's weapons by an active method.

Since then, following his example every guerilla unit conducted active operations to secure a lot of weapons.

The anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the guerilla bases also strove to manufacture weapons by themselves, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They had neither equipment and raw materials nor experience, but they built up the arsenals, produced various types of highly-efficient bombs and weapons and repaired arms, giving full play to creative initiative.

Like this, the question of arms was rapidly solved for the guerilla units and the people in the bases.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung intensified military drills of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army to increase its fighting capacity.

In order to develop the organizational and commanding abilities of military and political cadres, he set up the training centres for military and political cadres in the guerilla bases, which produced a great number of military and political cadres. The military drill of the guerillas was intensified and their combat capacity increased. In the course of trainings and battles the guerillas armed themselves with the superb guerilla tactics created by the Leader and the guerilla army grew into invincible ranks.

It was important in defending the bases to arm the people there, along with the reinforcement of the guerilla army.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line on organizing various forms of semi-military bodies for the defence of the guerilla bases and clarified their organizational principles and system.

These semi-military bodies—voluntary organizations of the workers, peasants and progressive youths—were formed to suit such tactics of guerilla warfare as dispersion and concentration of the armed forces, and their nimble activities.

The Red Guards, Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps, Juvenile Vanguard and other semi-military bodies were widely organized. These bodies, as a revolutionary armed force, carried out, together with the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, such missions as the defence of the bases, the capture of weapons, production activities and the guard over the Party and people's power organs in the bases.

Busy with the guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole as he was, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally guided military drills of the members of these bodies and the people in the bases and dispatched the anti-Japanese guerillas to teach them how to use guns and employ guerilla tactics.

The people in the bases strenuously strove to master military technique. At ordinary times they carried out such missions as production activities, guard duty, anti-espionage campaign, delivery of messages and so forth. Once the enemy came on, they, together with the guerillas, turned out in the fight to defend the bases.

It was of great significance in establishing the all-people defence system to fortify the guerilla bases. It was not enough for the defence of the bases to fortify only one area or one frontal position, because the bases were encircled by the enemy on all sides.

Giving a scientific consideration to the encirclement of the bases by the enemy from all sides and peculiarity of guerilla war, the great

Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to fortify the bases on the principle of making the best use of the geographical conditions of the guerilla bases and combining the construction of the defences with it.

Under his guidance, the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the bases erected strong trenches, firing positions and other defences everywhere using the favourable terrain and natural feature of the guerilla bases. And they established a system of guard that enabled sentries posted on hills and points favourable for watching the bases to immediately inform the command post of the enemy's movement, and set up a minute system of watch and liaison by the revolutionary organizations in semi-guerilla bases and the enemy-controlled districts.

These systems enabled them to watch the enemy's movement closely and take counter-measures so as to have always initiative in battles and deal a deadly blow to the enemy. It was also important in fortifying the guerilla bases to take the measures for producing various war supplies needed in the armed struggle.

The war supplies needed in the armed struggle had to be secured only by their own efforts because of the circumstance at that time in which they had neither state rear nor military and economic support at all.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the guerillas and the people to the struggle for producing weapons, ammunitions, food, clothes and other war supplies on their own in the bases, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Upholding his teachings, the people in the bases waged a bloody struggle to produce food amidst fierce battles against the enemy and did their best to help the guerillas in the work of arsenal and sewing unit.

The strategic line on establishing the all-people defence system in the guerilla bases advanced by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was carried out, with the result that the guerilla bases-liberated areas were converted into impregnable fortresses. The all-people defence system established in the guerilla bases was an embodiment of his revolutionary mass line and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in accordance with the specific conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the most powerful defence system capable of repulsing any formidable enemy's attack.

The all-people defence system displayed its great vitality in the course of practical struggle. The valuable experiences gained in establishing it in the guerilla bases-liberated areas in the first half of the 1930's are, indeed, a priceless wealth for our people in carrying on the revolution and construction in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country (7)

GREAT VITALITY OF HISTORIC AGRARIAN REFORM

With the great idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on the solution of the agrarian question carried out with brilliance, the looks of our countryside changed radically.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The victorious completion of the agrarian reform has brought the people closer around the people's committees that defend their interests and render service to them, expanded and consolidated various political parties and social organizations and promoted the growth of the democratic forces.

"The joy of the peasants who have become masters of the land through the agrarian reform has reached the zenith and their zeal for production grown to a high degree." (Selection of Kim Il Sung's Works, Korean ed., Vol. I, p. 156.)

Thanks to the successful execution of the agrarian reform and the consolidation of its victory, the socio-political foundation of the people's power was further solidified and the democratic forces grew rapidly in the countryside.

In the course of the agrarian reform the landlords as a class were thoroughly liquidated and the toiling peasants, who had been exploited and oppressed, became the masters of the land and the countryside, and this made the class foundation of the people's power more stable.

Our people's power came to strike its roots deep into the midst of the working class and its reliably, the broad toiling peasants, and drive forward the revolution and construction dynamically.

The agrarian reform brought our peasants closer around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and further strengthened the politico-ideological unity of the popular masses based on the great revolutionary thoughts of the Leader.

This constituted a decisive factor in expanding and reinforcing the democratic forces in the countryside and building up the northern half of the Republic into a firm democratic base of revolution.

Our peasants sincerely supported all the policies of the people's power led by Comrade Kim Il Sung,

the respected and beloved Leader, and actively participated in the struggle for agricultural production.

Upholding the slogan of the Party "Let us leave no inch of land in furlough!" they sowed seed to a larger crop area than the previous year and reclaimed new land to expand the sown area.

Everywhere our peasants converted the dry fields into paddies and undertook irrigation projects as a mass movement.

In the whole of 1947 alone, the state made an investment of 155,000,000 won in the projects, with the result that 55 projects with an aggregate watering capacity of over 20,000 *chongbo* of paddies were completed.

In order to increase the harvest yield, the peasants gave full play to their wisdom and creativity. They selected best seeds, established scientific manuring system, actively introduced advanced farming methods, and thus augmented the per-unit-area yield.

The grain output in 1947 was 170,000 tons larger than the previous year, and in 1948 it was 600,000 tons above 1947. Thus the northern half of the Republic was turned from the zone that suffered from the shortage of food into the zone with enough food and to spare. Along with grain production, the output of industrial crops expanded and the animal husbandry developed apace.

The fast growth of agricultural production led to swift improvement in the material and cultural standards of the peasants.

Our peasants, who had been unable to ensure even single reproduction, came to have surplus provisions and an asset for the steady improvement of economy.

Take South Pyongan Province for instance. In the one year following the agrarian reform the peasants in the province newly bought 4,766 head of cattle, 1,880 threshing machines and 10,730 various other farm machines.

Many new houses sprang up in our countryside and electricity found its way to many more rural villages and peasant houses. In slightly more than one year 54,653 houses were erected and 264,037 more of houses lighted by electricity in the countryside of the northern half of the Republic.

In addition, our countryside saw the construction of more schools of all levels and cultural establishments, a rise in the percentage of school attendance and in the rate of entrance into schools of higher grades, and speedy elimination of illiteracy.

The rapid growth of the agricultural productive forces and the improvement of the peasants' life led to the closer ties between town and country and between industry and agriculture and to the accelerated development of the national economy as a whole, and this did much toward consolidating the foundation of the independent national economy of the country.

The great change wrought in our countryside under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung boundlessly enhanced the patriotic and political enthusiasm of our peasants.

A concentrated expression of the patriotic and political enthusiasm of the peasants was the patriotic rice delivery movement unfolded among the peasants toward the end of 1946.

Kim Jae Won, a peasant of Jaeryong county, Hwanghae Province, presented of his own accord 30 *kamani* of rice to the state as patriotic rice out of his surplus grains after paying tax-in-kind, to carry out the sincere desire to repay Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for his kindness in distributing land to the peasants and bringing freedom and happiness to them.

The patriotic devotion of Kim Jae Won at once moved the hearts of the peasants all over the country. Following his example, hundreds of thousands of peasants offered 174,588 *mal* (one *mal* equals 15 kg.) patriotic rice gift to the state in a little over one month.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw to it that the patriotic rice, a symbol of the patriotic ardor of the peasants and the first political fruit of the agrarian reform, was used for the construction of Kim Il Sung University, the highest educational institute for training national cadres, and the Mangyongdae Revolution School for bereaved children of the revolutionary martyrs.

As agricultural production grew fast the material and cultural standards of the peasants rose from day to day.

The peasants in the northern half of the Republic, embraced in the bosom of the fatherly Leader, enjoyed a thriving happy life such as never seen in the history of our nation.

The agrarian revolution having been carried out in a thorough-going way and its success consolidated thanks to the thought on the agrarian revolution of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and to the revolutionary Agrarian Reform Law drawn up by him, all the tasks of the democratic revolution were successfully carried out and a firm foundation was laid for the switchover to the socialist revolution and for the final solution of the rural question.

The peaceable labour of our people, however, was suspended by the aggressive war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists.

The three-year Korean war, provoked by U.S. im-

perialism, was a severe trial to our people.

When the war was started, our peasants, together with the entire people, heartily responded to the call of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. They, braving the hail of shells, rose up as one to assist the front, and defend the people's democratic system provided by the Leader and the land for which they shed their blood and sweat. Under the slogan, "The struggle for food is the struggle for the fatherland and for victory of the front," they dug air-raid shelters by the fields and sowed seed and weeded day and night with their draught animals camouflaged and reaped crops and successfully ensured war-time food production, thereby greatly contributing to victory in the war.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was due to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution. It fully demonstrated the invincible vitality of the people's democratic system established in the northern half of the Republic, the infinite fidelity of our peasants to the fatherly Leader and the inexhaustible might of them who had become the masters of the land.

* * *

The historical experience of the agrarian reform which was successfully carried out in our country in the short period of only 20 days in accordance with the original thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, on the agrarian revolution and under his wise leadership, shows that it can be successfully accomplished only when the targets of struggle and objects of confiscation are defined from the firm standpoint of *Juche* and the preconditions for the agrarian reform are created, particularly power organs and the means of revolutionary violence are organized and put under control.

It also shows that the peasants themselves should be made the executors of the agrarian reform, that revolutionary measures be taken timely in the wake of the agrarian reform so that its victory can be consolidated, and it proves that the precondition for the final solution of the rural question can be prepared only when that reform is carried out in so thorough-going a way that it practically defends the interests of the toiling peasants and accords with the requirements of the continuous revolution of the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, made an outstanding contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the agrarian revolution by finding an original solution of the agrarian question at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and applied it with splendor to the development of the revolution in our country, thereby performing another immortal exploit.

(The End)

A Day of a Chollima Workteam

As regard to the duty of Chollima riders, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution are the objective demand of the building of socialism and communism, and it is the most honourable duty of the Chollima riders and all working people to strive devotedly to carry out these three revolutions well."

The members of the twice Chollima copper and nonferrous metal alloy workteam at the moulding shop in the May 18th Factory, upholding the Leader's programmatic teaching, study in a revolutionary way and overfulfil their assignments every month and every year through mass technical innovation drive. They enjoy a good rest and optimistic life, too.

I here introduce their life in a day of October.

RESOLVE OF LOYALTY

That day, too, workteam head comrade Li Jong Hae came to his work place early in the morning as usual. He saw founder comrade Li Sun Ok cleaning the place of work. The members of the workteam make it a rule to come early to their work place to make a full preparation for production.

Workteam head made a round of his work place and reexamined the day's routine worked out according to the weekly plan.

Their collective life began with a morning study.

According to the plan they held a gathering for studying the reminiscences of an anti-Japanese guerilla: "I'll share my fate with you." Underscoring the main contents of the reminiscences comrades Li Jong Mu and Kim Sun Ae resolved to effect a greater revolutionary upsurge in production by embodying in their fight for technical innovations such communist comradeship and collectivism as displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who had been faithful to the Leader.

All the members of the workteam supported their resolve.

The morning study was over. The crew of the workteam lined up and the workteam head brought home to them the teachings of the Leader concerning production of goods and examined minutely their preparations for work.

Then the members made oath to observe strictly labour safety regulations. Their time before work was devoted to renewing their determination of loyalty to the fatherly Leader.

PUTTING STRESS ON WORK WITH EQUIPMENT

The low-frequency induction furnace and other equipment and machines were in smooth capacity operation.

But the workteam head warned again his members to watch more carefully their machines and went to those of little experiences to help them care for better and handle skilfully their equipment, bringing home to them the real meaning of the Leader's instruction that it is a law that as a serviceman cannot fight well without keeping his gun clean, so a worker cannot do production well without taking good care of his machine.

And then he went to some workmates. There he praised them for having completed a new machine at night to solve another great problem but chided them for their failure to give notice to him. He, however, told the fact to other members of his workteam, touching their hearts.

They had had to do much manual and harmful work. But now they saw with pride and satisfaction machines they had newly manufactured through a collective technical innovation drive in recent years. Now thanks to these machines, the processes have been mechanized or semi-automated. Half labour has been saved and sent to other branches but now they mould out more than 350 kinds of copper and nonferrous metal alloy or four times what they did a few years ago.

They are working smartly, considering it as a key to the increase of production to implement the Leader's teaching on making labour easy and efficient by taking good care of and remoulding constantly the equipment.

DURING BREAK

After lunch, the workers came out to a snug park in the backyard of their workshop, taking musical instruments and sporting goods with them.

Comrade Li Dok Shin played nicely on the accordion as if he competed with birds singing merrily here and there.

They started singing in good harmony the song of happiness that they live under the warm care of the Leader, the song of loyalty to follow him to the end of the sun and the moon:

Who has given us happiness today?

The Workers' Party has given it.

The Premier has given it.

Along the road indicated by Marshal

Kim Il Sung,

We will single-heartedly march ahead,

Dedicating even our lives....

They took their recreation here and there. For a solo contest to be held the next day some rehearsed revolutionary music pieces. Others played pingpong and still others tennis.

Towards the end of the recess the man in charge of the workteam's cultural recreation work informed the team members of the regulations for the prize contest of poems, songs, comic talks and one-act plays to be held at the end of the next month.

In this way they always enjoy their break in the park or the factory's club house.

"NOT PUT OFF THE TASK BUT CARRY IT OUT AHEAD OF SET TIME"

Rather huge was the afternoon assignment of the workteam. They had to cast a massive copper and nonferrous metal alloy that could not be processed even by a large-size turning lathe. Some were anxious because the remaining time was too short to finish the work.

The members who had overfulfilled their quotas every month and every year since their participation in the Chollima workteam movement in 1959, however, did not shrink back even a step; they set out to tackle the task, saying: "We must not put off the task but carry it out ahead of the set time."

They set up a winch instantly, hung the monstrous material down and started smelting it from its bottom in the induction furnace. It was troublesome but they were in high spirits.

All processes of operations—smelting, mould making, metal pouring, removing of sand and collecting of moulding sand—were in gear. The removal of castings from moulds was followed by the collection of the dusty grains of cast alloy metals.

I was deeply moved to see the members collecting dusty grains of alloy metals in water to help increase the wealth of the socialist fatherland.

PROUD REPORT

The day's work was over and the workteam members got together. With the "notebooks of loyalty" in their hands, they reported in turn to the workteam head on the condition of their machines and the results of the implementation of their production as-

A NEW LIFE ON FARM No. 5

Guard First Class State Farm No. 5 honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung is situated on the Paekdu Plateau, 1,200 metres above the sea, in the northern region of our country.

Before liberation this plateau was a deserted area.

But it has now turned into a large state farm, a reliable grain producer, into a socialist rural district, cultural and good to live in.

This brilliant reality makes one look back, with a deep emotion, on how a new history began and how great changes have taken place in this region.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE PAEKDU PLATEAU

It was 1952 when the whole country was enveloped in the fire of the Fatherland Liberation War.

In the spring that year, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, dispatched an investigation group of scientists and technicians to this region in accordance with his far-reaching plan for rehabilitation and construction and magnificent nature-re-making projects to be conducted in the days after the victorious war. In the summer that year he in-

structed to set up a state farm there.

A new history and life of the Paekdu Plateau covered with primitive forests started, and this land, which had remained fallow for thousands of years, began to contribute greatly to the country's agricultural development and serve as a solid raw material base of light industry.

The Leader, even under the hard conditions of the war, sent a number of cultivators and saw that they were provided with various machines, food, clothes, footwear, and a large amount of other daily necessities including even cooking ovens lest they should feel inconvenience in their work and life.

Immensely moved by the solicitude shown by the Leader, the cultivators worked hard with a single heart to be loyal to him.

In defiance of biting cold, they continued the development of the land; they pulled out roots, removed stones and thus reclaimed over 3,000-odd *chongbo* of land.

There they sowed the first seeds in the spring of 1953.

They lacked experience of farming on such a high land. On top of this, the weather of the region was quite changeable and bad at that. So the crops were not so good that year. But drawing lesson from this they made every effort to do farming well the next year.

signments. Their reports were brief but they summed up the life of the day on the high ideological level.

Comrade Li criticized himself that he wavered, though momentary, before the huge afternoon assignment. Comrade Hwang criticized him maintaining that his behaviour proved that he had not been revolutionized through practice.

In the notebook of the workteam head were recorded the workteam's production results of the day—190 per cent—and the proud achievements in

the "work with people," "work with equipment and raw and other materials" and "work with books."

Their results were literally a report of loyalty to the Leader.

With the summing up of the work their collective life of the day was over now.

This Chollima workteam became a twice Chollima workteam and has recently received the Chollima Prize, the highest honour of the Chollima workteam.

It is not accidental that they made a

report of loyalty to the Leader in June this year on the fulfilment of the four years' assignment of the current Six-Year Plan.

Indeed, a day of this workteam which is carrying out without fail its revolutionary tasks with a single mind and will was a proud day of the bodyguards, the death-defying corps, which are accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Yun Chang Ju

It was around that very time that Comrade Kim Il Sung, though busy with guidance of postwar rehabilitation and construction, called at the Paekdu Plateau on July 9, 1954, across high and steep mountains.

Negligent in his dress wet through by drizzle, he looked round potato and wheat fields, acquainting himself minutely with how farming was going on.

He said with great satisfaction that the country emerged victorious from both the severe war to defeat the Yankees and the battle to implement the agricultural policy, as Farm No. 5 was opened to deliver a

number of war sufferers.

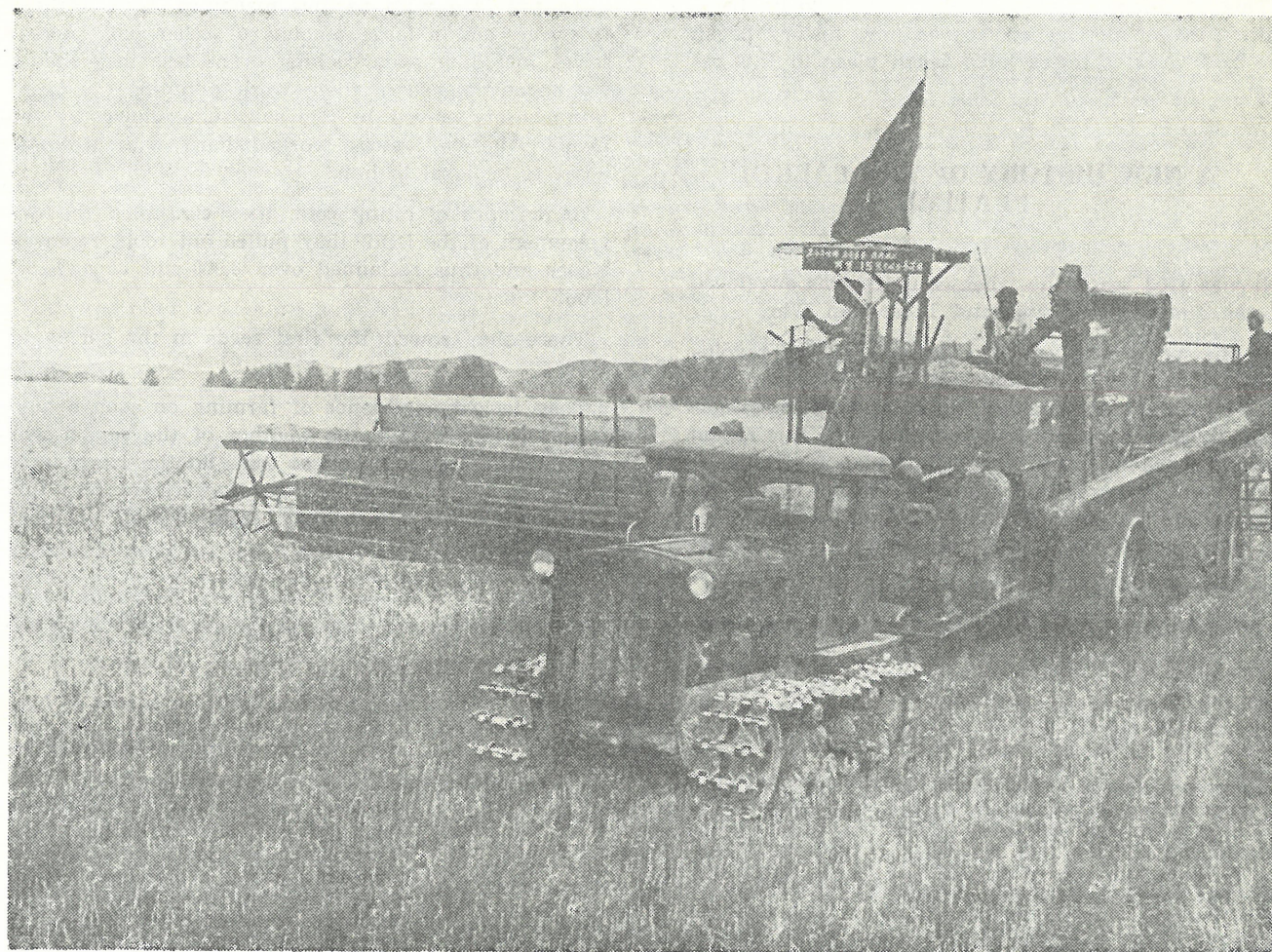
And he indicated the ways and means for further developing the farm:

...Farm No. 5 should use more machines than manpower. It must go over from semi-mechanization to comprehensive mechanization....

Thus, it should lead the van and set an example in reconstructing the rural economy....

Land must be cultivated by a good tiller. It will never become fertile of itself without being cultivated well. It is said that there is no prospect of success because the soil of this region has a thick seam of pumice. But the soil will become rich if it is well

Harvesting on Farm No. 5 where another bumper crop has visited



ameliorated....

Greatly encouraged and inspired by the Leader's teaching, the workers of the farm set out to dash forward following the path indicated by him.

Even after that the Leader acquainted himself with the actual state of the farm on many an occasion, solved in person knotty problems and energetically encouraged them in bringing about the great changes as we see today.

A new history of the Paekdu Plateau is a history of realizing the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to set up a solid base of grain production on the Paekdu Plateau in the northern inland area and provide the inhabitants there with a plentier life and making them have his great favours.

ACCORDING TO THE FAR-REACHING PLAN OF THE LEADER

In accordance with the far-sighted plan of the Leader to make them live a better life, the agricultural working people of the farm, indeed, have done a lot of work in perfecting the farming method suited to this high land and introducing a comprehensive mechanization.

The group of technicians received the on-the-spot instruction of the Leader to continue experiments till they succeeded in wheat cultivation. They planted in a highest plot scores of those species of wheat and bean which they had brought from various areas. After several failures, they succeeded in cultivating those new wheat and bean varieties suitable for the climate and soil of their region, highly resistant to diseases, early-ripening and prolific. Besides, they obtained many new strains of crops adapted to this region.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, workers of the farm manufactured more than 30 kinds of machines and equipment by themselves to mechanize many sorts of farming operation.

They made an effective use of those modern farm machines supplied by the state and the machines and equipment made by themselves to mechanize 90 per cent of farming operation.

Thus, a worker has come to tend 30.6 *chongbo* of wheat field on an average.

The farm's agricultural workers reaped a bumper harvest every year by cultivating land well, and sowing seeds and applying weedkillers in good time. In 1968 the harvest of crops increased nearly 5 times as against 1954.

They are now working hard with fervent passion to fulfil their assignments for agricultural production and

animal husbandry by introducing completely comprehensive mechanization within two or three years and thus make a report of loyalty to the Leader.

A NEW, WORTHY LIFE IN THE ONCE-DESERTED REGION

In the remote past the Paekdu Plateau was covered with lava and ashes after the eruption of Mt. Paekdu-san, now an extinct volcano. Since then this region became too barren to bear any crop. Water was also not available, so that the highlanders had to thaw snow in winter and use the water in muddy pools in summer.

Still worse, the weather is very changeable; even in summer there is a sudden change of temperature between morning and evening and in winter the temperature falls to 40 degrees below zero.

That was why this region was known as a place unfit for habitation.

Before liberation the life of our people was poor in general. Especially wretched was the life of the population in this region owing to the above-mentioned bad natural conditions plus the knavish exploitation by the Japanese imperialists.

All this, however, has now become an old story. Each branch farm of this State Farm has its own village. Snug modern dwelling houses in rows remind us of a scenic park. The workers live a happy life in these sunny houses without any worry and their living becomes plentier every year.

At night they listen to radio or study in the brightly lit-up rooms. They also buy goods at the same price as in Pyongyang. Indeed, they want for nothing.

Today more than 10 hospitals and clinics have been set up and water laid on in the region where there was neither doctor nor hospital in the past to cure those who had fallen seriously ill by drinking the water in muddy pools.

Not only this. This region, once far removed from modern civilization, has now nine schools including a high agricultural school, and the farm boasts of 400 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule there was not a single smithy, let alone factory, but are now many factories such as flax mill, tannery, lumber mill, food plant, daily necessities factory which help improve the people's life.

Farm No. 5 where great changes have taken place under the care of the benign Leader! This glorious farm is now good to live in and will take more fine and brighter looks and flourish for ever.

Song Jin

A Modernly-Equipped Consumer Goods Producer

— DEVELOPING LOCAL INDUSTRY OF SAKJU COUNTY —

Sakju county is situated in the heart of sky-kissing mountains of our country.

This region was known for its sterile and poor land in the past. It entirely depended on big cities for industrial products.

But this remote county has turned into a reliable consumer goods producer.

The county boasts of nearly 20 factories, including foodstuffs, furniture and clothing factories, brew-house and shoe-making, toy, sporting goods and electromotor plants,

which turn out more than 1,000 kinds of consumer goods.

These local industrial factories in the county produce more than a half of its total retail goods. Some sorts of their products go to other localities and even to foreign countries.

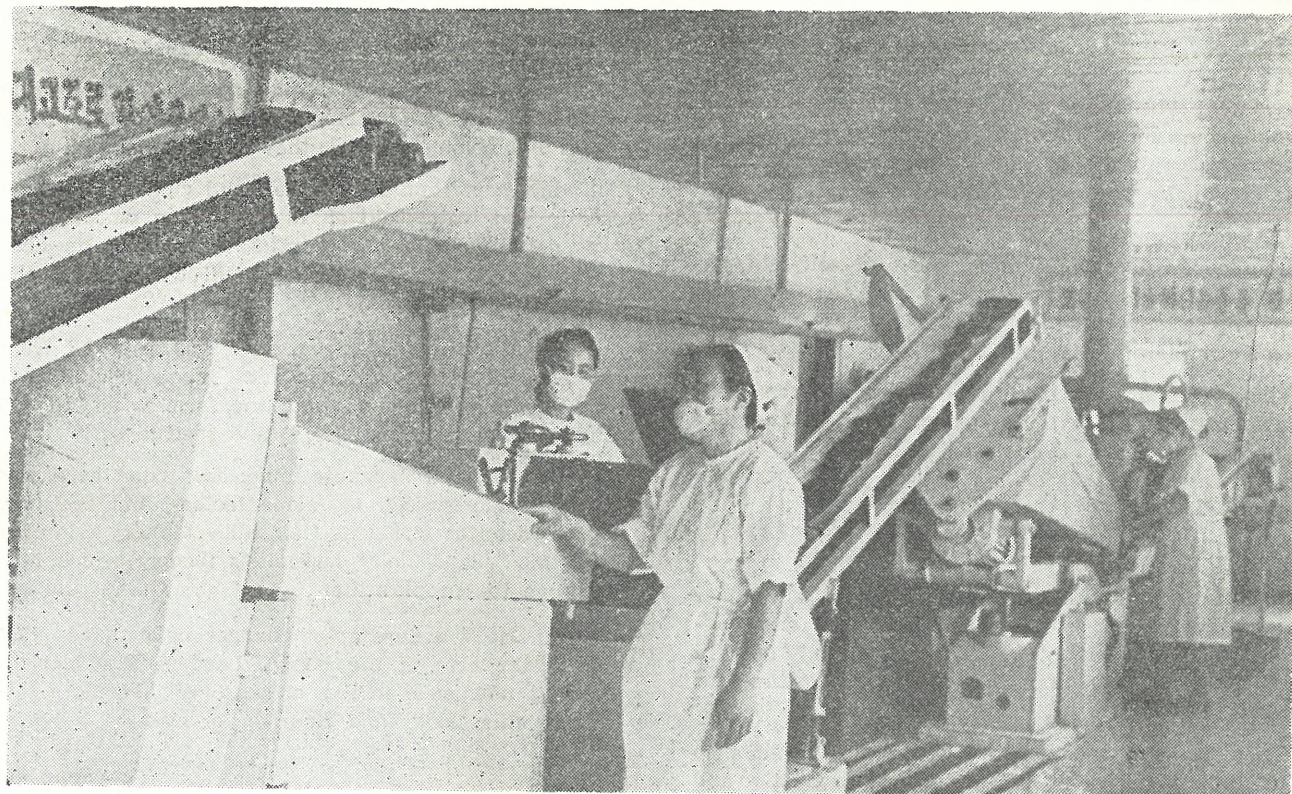
The rapid progress made in the local industry of Sakju county is attributable to the wise leadership of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the loyalty practiced by the county people who have strenuously striven to implement the Leader's instructions.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as to the further development of local industry at the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in August, 1962:

"The task facing local industry at the time of the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee was to construct factories in every county and draw in extra local labour power to start produc-

* * *

The drop shop at the well-equipped foodstuff processing factory mass-produces various sweets to satisfy the need of the people of the county



tion, thereby laying foundations for local industry; but, now, we have the task of developing local industry on a higher stage, based on the foundations already laid.

"Then, what should we do to develop local industry to a higher stage, and how?"

"First of all, the technical revolution should be stepped up to mechanize the whole process of production and to gradually introduce automation." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 345.)

Faithful to the Leader's instruction that a fresh leap should be made in local industry on the foundations already laid, the people in Sakju county put their shoulders, first of all, to mechanization and automation of production processes.

The county drew up a technical innovation plan and determined the order and stage of factories' mechanization and automation, and pushed ahead with the improvement of the technical equipment of local industry.

Technical innovation teams came into being at factories to lead the van. The clothing factory strove to motorize all its equipment. The furniture producers' co-operative manufactured various timber-processing devices to eliminate manual labour. The brewhouse made an extractor and steam-kettles to elevate the level of mechanization.

At the foodstuff processing factory a turning lathe mothered a shaper and a drilling machine, which led to the manufacture of various instruments and devices, and thus the foundations for technical innovation were laid. As a result, in 1965, three years later, the factory sent out a part of its employees to newly-built plants in the county and nearly doubled its output.

The technical innovation drive has been further steamed up since the summer of 1968.

Early in August that year the fatherly Leader visited the foodstuff factory. He highly praised it for its successes achieved in the technical innovation movement, looking round all production processes. He earnestly instructed the workers and technicians of the factory to introduce semi-automation or automation into production.

Filled with boundless emotion and delight, they turned out in the implementation of the Leader's on-the-spot instruction.

Needless to say, no smooth is the untrodden road. They lacked in experience and technique. But they did not lose their fighting will and courage at all.

Since the fatherly Leader taught in detail how to create local industry in Sakju county, he has given his on-the-spot guidance on more than 8 occasions, solving knotty problems for factories and local industry of the county and brightly



Workers at the textile mill hold frequently consultations for the introduction of advanced techniques to weave more fabrics of high quality

illuminating the road to be followed by them.

The workers and technicians at the foodstuff processing factory deeply realized the boundless love for the people and the sagacious leadership of the Leader who always strives to free the working people from arduous labour and develop local industry to rapidly improve the people's welfare, and pressed ahead the technical innovation movement still more vigorously out of one desire to repay his trust and expectations with loyalty.

With powerful assistance from centrally-controlled industrial plants in the county, they effected the comprehensive mechanization of production processes and went over gradually to their automation.

As a result, production processes of confectionary, edible oil, etc. were automated on a conveyor system and those of vegetables and fruits were also mechanized comprehensively.

Following the example of the foodstuff processing factory, the other local industrial factories in the county strove energetically to mechanize and automate their production processes.

A strenuous struggle was pressed

forward and miracles wrought and innovations effected. The textile mill which started operation with a few hand looms in a room of a dwelling house, has developed into a modern factory which has now the "Chollima" looms and new spinners and produces 48 metres of fabrics per head of the population in the county. All other local industrial factories in the county have been furnished with up-to-date equipment. As a result, the output of consumer goods grew rapidly: last year the output value of local industry of the county more than trebled as compared with 1962.

With the establishment and development of the local industry, the role of the county as the supply base for the countryside has been elevated, the ties between the working class and peasantry and between industry and agriculture become closer and the county's economy developed comprehensively.

The people in Sakju county are making continued innovations and uninterrupted advance to implement the Party's policy of expanding the variety of the consumer goods and improving their quality.

Kang Yong Sun

Even Former Entrepreneur Is Going to Communist Society under the Care of the Leader

I am the most blessed man in the world who enjoys the warmest love of the fatherly Leader.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said: "We will take you along to communist society," and has personally brought up me, once a private entrepreneur, into a proud socialist toiling man, into a deputy to the Provincial People's Assembly and into a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

It was June 5, 1959 that I met for the first time the Premier I had always revered from the bottom of my heart.

That day the Premier came to our ironware-producers' co-operative in Wonsan, which was organized with former private traders and industrialists. He made a round of the vast work places of the co-operative in drizzling rain.

When he came to our small blast furnace, tapping operation was in full swing.

The Premier, watching the glowing flood of iron pouring out of the furnace, praised time and again that the members of the co-operative were doing a thing very useful, looking alternately at our co-operative Party secretary and me, then head of the iron-producing team. While listening to his excessive praise I felt keenly what I was doing was worthwhile.

How could I be even praised by the Premier in such a way if I kept on my private enterprise, like in the past, for which personal gains meant everything!

The Premier not only encouraged us with praise, but also assigned a glorious task to me, the task of making a study of the way of smelting the ore with anthracite.

That moment I was full of emotion and excitement.

"The Premier trusts me and gives even such task to me, once an entrepreneur..." thought I. Courage and energy welled up in me as if I could remove a huge mountain.

In the evening that day, I was told that the Premier wanted to see me again. Immensely excited, I stood motionless for a while.

Controlling my thumping heart, I opened a door of the room the Premier was in, when he rose from his seat, stepped forward and warmly took me by my hand.

Even now I do not quite remember how I comported myself at that time.

After a short while, the Premier said, looking around at me and co-operative members in the room:

"It is a very good thing that the private entrepreneurs, traders and handicraftsmen have all gathered together and have become such glorious participants in socialist construction. It is a very good thing because you are in the service of the people and not of any individual like in the previous day. That is what it ought to be.

"And this is most delightful."

The Premier beckoned me to take a seat near him and inquired me with a parental affection about my livelihood such as monthly income and housing condition. And then he asked in a familiar way:

"...How do you like doing things with combined efforts beside running them as private entrepreneur in the previous days? Haven't you anything to say about what the Government is doing?"

At that moment I felt keenly how happy my present life within a collective was.

"Could I ever fare so free of worries as today in the past when I ran a private foundry, em-

ploying 20-odd workers?" With this thought I told him frankly:

"Dear Premier! Formerly I ran a private enterprise; yet I couldn't even send my younger brother to school. But now I can send all my four children to school.

"And I'm getting best rewards from the co-operative, and it has arranged an excellent house for me. So I'm enjoying my life, with nothing to worry about. Since we have pooled our efforts, the job has become much easier, and life is getting ever more interesting."

Having heard what I said frankly, the fatherly Leader was very pleased.

That day the Premier asked us if there wasn't any cadre who made discrimination against us just because we were previously businessmen, and looking at Party functionaries, earnestly instructed them that they should not be too particular about one's class origin or social standing and that the Party and Government are bound in duty to remould everybody no matter what he or she may be.

Saying that he would take us all with him to communist society, he went on:

"In communist society everyone works voluntarily and can get supplies according to his needs.

"...This is what is meant by the communism we want to build..."

"If you discriminate against some people holding their past career against them and decide that they cannot be your fellow-travellers in your journey to communism, who on earth do you think can be the only ones privileged to go to communism? Our idea is that we take them all along with us.

"...That's why we don't ask about the past social standing of people.

"So far as a man, no matter who, works well and strives for socialism, upholding the Party's policies, we don't dig into his past social standing.

"It is quite possible that he becomes either an engineer or a chief engineer or a Labour Hero, according to his talents and abilities.

"All are proud citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"He who works well, no matter who, is entitled to take part in the discussions of administrative affairs of the state or to be elected a deputy.

"It is quite wrong to divide the socialist builders into two categories.

"It is hardly possible to classify one as real socialist builder and the other as false.

"The state can and should give official commendations to those who devote themselves to socialist construction, even if they are people in the co-operatives....

"I am going to take you along to communist society."

With this, the Premier drew his chair forward somewhat and told me:

"Your sons, too, I am going to take along with me, all of them, without exception."

I could no longer keep back tears.

When I came back home late that night, I woke all my sleeping children.

"Listen, children, I have had the honour of meeting dear Premier today," I said to them.

"I'm just back after listening to him..."

"Really?!" my children said in unison with delight.

"What did the Marshal say to you, dad?" asked my daughter impatiently.

"The Premier said he would take all of us along with him to communist society. He told me he would take along to communist society all of you, Yun Sik, Chun Sik, Kun Sik and Jong Hil..." I said, turning away my face because tears were welling up in my eyes. My wife, too, was wiping off tears from her eyes.

My children did not know why their parents were shedding tears like this. I said to myself deep down in my heart:

"You won't know yet. You won't know about what path your father has traversed and how great the solicitude of the Premier is. The Premier loves us people as equally as your mother does you all. Indeed, the very road indicated by the Premier is the path we entrepreneurs should follow. This way gives us genuine happiness and joy."

Fresh strength welled up inside me.

I tackled the task given me by the Premier, the task of making experiment on the smelting of ore with anthracite.

I was not daunted at the repeated failures; the 73rd experiment brought me success.

Back home that night, I took out a bunch of debenture with a total nominal value of 300,000 won (in old currency) which I had kept as dear as my own life. It had been issued in my favour for the property I, a former private entrepreneur, had put into the common funds of the co-operative when I joined it.

I hurried to the co-operative office and laid down the bunch of debenture before the Party secretary.

“As the Premier taught, I should like to go to communist society,” I said. He read my mind and clasped my hands with: “Comrade Gwang Ju!”

Before the Party I vowed to devote all that I had—property, wisdom and life—to the struggle for the sake of the Leader, for the sake of the revolution.

Since then 13 years have elapsed. I was given another glory that would be never forgettable in my life; it seemed to be a dream!

It happened on March 21 this year. The fatherly Leader was very busy with his on-the-spot guidance to our Kangwon Province.

That day I was working at the gilding work-team in the neighbouring plant to prepare a gift of my family with our best wishes to the fatherly Leader on the occasion of his 60th birthday, the greatest auspicious day of the nation.

A responsible functionary of the city Party committee and the Party secretary of my co-operative came to me in haste.

“Comrade Gwang Ju, the Premier wants you to come. Get on the car quickly,” one of them said.

That moment my eyes were blurred with tears. I thought: “The Premier wants to see me, not forgetting me, even today, when more than ten years have already passed since then....”

Our car ran along the scenic seashore and stopped in front of the Youth Hall.

In the hall I saw many people waiting solemnly for the appearance of the Leader on the platform.

Half past four p.m. The respected and beloved Leader appeared on the platform of a consultative meeting of functionaries in the field of local industry in Kangwon Province, when the hall rocked with thunderous shouts of *manse* (hurrah.)

He, with a bright and benign smile on his face, waved his hand more than once in answer to the cheers.

Soon silence settled down upon the room. I expected to see just now the presider declare with emotion the opening of the glorious consultative meeting sponsored by the fatherly Leader.

To my astonishment, the responsible functionary of the city Party committee who had taken a seat by me in the front row

stood up and informed the Premier that he had taken me with him.

I rose to my feet instantly but failed to extend proper greeting to the Premier, only making a profound bow to him.

The Leader, however, acknowledged my simple greeting gladly and inquired me how I and my family were getting on, in a familiar voice as if he met his own child after a long absence.

And he asked me one by one how many children I had, what were they by profession and whether all they had joined the Party.

I replied with much pride that, thanks to the great affection and warm care of the Leader who was taking all of us with him to communist society, my eldest son at the Chollima June 4th Rolling Stock Plant, second son at a printing house in the province and daughter at my co-operative had all become members of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

The Premier was very glad to hear me. He questioned me in detail about my work and life and highly spoke of me again saying that I have done a lot of work for the Party for twenty years. Then he said:

“Comrade Gwang Ju, too, is qualified to join the Workers' Party of Korea.”

Words failed to describe fully my feeling at that moment. I had been absorbed in money-making, running a private foundry with many workers in the past. But the Premier enabled me to join the proud ranks of socialist toiling people and act even as a deputy to the Provincial People's Assembly for several years! He encouraged me by awarding many Orders of National Flag and Labour to me who have done nothing particular compared with his immeasurable favour granted to me! And this time he told that I was able to be a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the vanguard detachment of the Korean working class. Is there anything greater than this trust and solicitude!

I came back home very late that night. No sooner had I opened the door than I was surrounded by my children who urged me to tell the story that I had met the fatherly Marshal. I didn't know how they had learned that. Forgetting to serve supper to me, my wife was also waiting for me to begin. I adjusted myself. I began to relate how I had met the Leader, but the unabated emotion interrupted time and again me in the talk. I continued in an excited tone for a good while but suddenly stopped speaking. My wife, sons and daughter who were listening to me were wiping tears from their eyes.

My wife looked up to the portrait of the Leader which was hung with utmost care on the wall, saying:

“Dear Premier, with what can we repay fully your favour!”

That night sleep did not come to us. I recollected the disgraceful past when I had only cared for my own interests, thought over and over upon the exuberant happiness of today and upon my future, and made a firm determination to follow the Leader single-heartedly and be faithful to him and make my descendents do so.

Thanks to the scrupulous care and warm solicitude of the fatherly Leader, I have become a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, devoting my all to the sacred revolutionary work for the building of socialism and communism. Now I work as foreman of the daily necessities workshop in our co-operative firmly united as a Red collective.

In accordance with the three major tasks of the technological revolution set forth by the Leader, my workshop is turning out various domestic supplies to emancipate women from he-

avy burdens of household chores. Electric pots popular with women and other various kitchen utensils, handy and fine, are produced at my workshop. The variety of such goods alone numbers scores.

We are now striving hard to increase the output and improve the quality of products by introducing streamline in the production processes of all those domestic necessities.

What a great happiness it is for us to produce, create and make innovation! I have found my happiness in the prosperity of the collective and the country. I do not feel weary but gain fresh strength, inexhaustible wisdom and undying passion, even though I work harder.

The path to socialism and communism indicated by the Leader—this path, alone, is the surest road to the unbounded happiness and eternal prosperity, which should be followed by our people including the former private entrepreneurs, traders and industrialists.

Under the guidance of the Leader we will dash forward with increasing vigor toward communist society.

Kim Gwang Ju

OUR WORKING PEOPLE FREE FROM WORRY ABOUT HOUSING

Now in our country you can see magnificent multi-storied apartment houses soaring high in the blue sky in cities and cosy modern houses in farm villages. Our people live a delightful, happy life in such dwelling houses, free from worry about housing.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to provide our people with fine houses:

"We put up buildings for ourselves and for our class and people, and they will become our people's property. Because they will remain the people's property forever, each should be built better than the

last. We must improve all constructions still further to provide the people with buildings that are pleasant, comfortable and durable."

Right after liberation the fatherly Leader regarded the housing problem, together with the problems of food and clothing, as one of the important matters in building a new Korea, and has done everything for its solution.

Even in the period of the severe Fatherland Liberation War (June, 1950 to July, 1953), he foresaw victory in the war and showed the clear orientation and concrete ways for the reconstruction of Pyongyang

A modern residential quarter newly built in Pyongyang thanks to the warm solicitude of the fatherly Leader who is eager to provide more and better dwelling houses to the people



and other cities and rural villages which were leveled to the ground, and instructed to draw the general plan for rehabilitation and construction. After the war he led in the van our people along one road of victory.

In order to solve the housing problem more satisfactorily at the earliest date, he took a step to carry on housing construction as an all-people movement; he combined the housing construction by specialized state enterprises with that by the masses using materials available in localities.

Busy with all state affairs as he was, the fatherly Leader visited construction sites in town and country, looked after every aspect of the life of builders with parental affection and solved in person all knotty problems posed by construction.

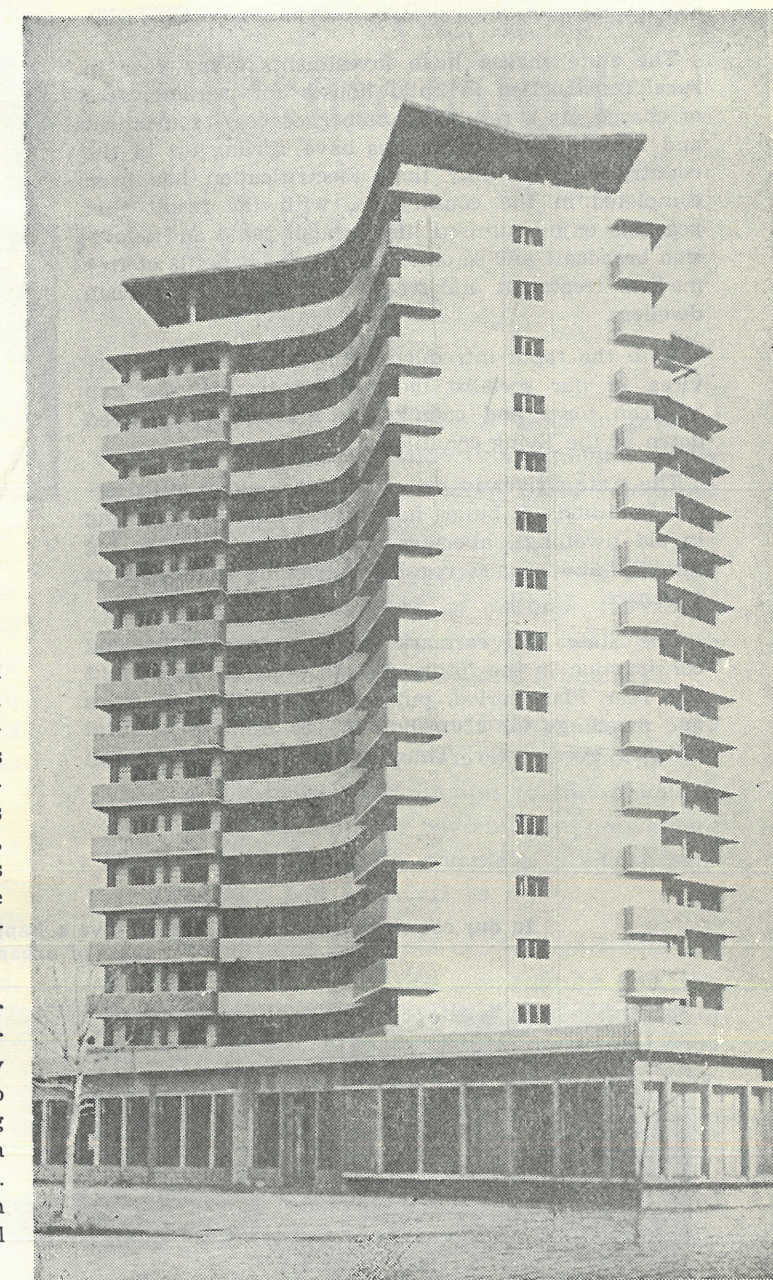
Thanks to the wise guidance and meticulous care of the fatherly Leader, the building of dwelling houses was carried on speedily. In particular, as socialist industrialization was accelerated rapidly and modern building-machine plants and building-material production centres were firmly built up, construction scale enlarged and a great number of modern multi-storied dwelling houses convenient to the people's living were erected at a high rate. In 1961-1969 multi-storied apartment buildings and modern farm houses for 800,000 households were newly built. As a result, our working people received more handsome houses or had their living conditions improved and the face of cities and rural villages changed beyond recognition.

In recent years many-storied dwelling houses for over 25,000 households have been built every year in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and thus new streets and dwelling quarters constructed to add to the grandeur and beauty of the city. Pyongyang boasts of the newly-built Chollima, Sosong and Pipa Streets lined with many-storied dwelling houses. These streets present a grand panoramic canvas with a wonderful harmony of graceful and bright wall colours and varied architectures.

Like those in above-mentioned streets multi-storied apartment houses under construction in Pyongyang and local cities are to have hot-water heated hypocausts and bath rooms and to be furnished with modern hygienic facilities for the convenience of the working people. They fully accord with the national way of life and liking of our people.

Residential quarters are rigidly separated from industrial districts, and small parks and green belts are adequately located for the recreation of toiling people.

Residential quarters have shops, creches, kindergartens, primary schools, juvenile libraries, clinics, children's wards, laundries and other public service establishments. They have also rice cookerries and



Another apartment building for working people has sprung up

foodstuff processing factories.

The house rent, plus charges for electricity, water and heating, accounts for no more than three per cent of the monthly income of a worker.

Peasants also live in fine modern houses without any worries.

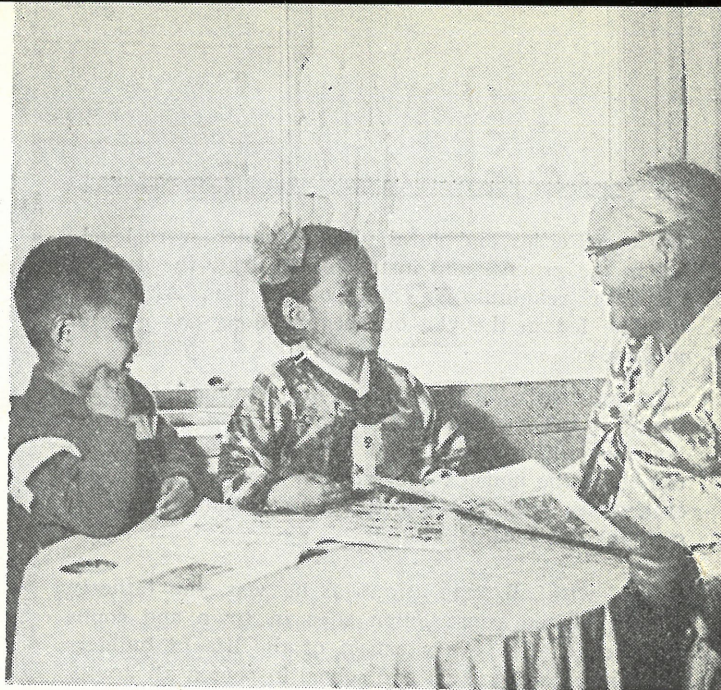
The state makes huge investments every year in rural construction to build houses for peasants free of charge. As a result, a number of cosy, convenient and modern dwelling houses have sprung up in the countryside. Not only that. Electrification has been completed in the countryside, with the result that peasants enjoy cultured life through radio and television broadcast and so on. They get the benefits of free medical treatment and free education like the urban dwellers.

With the rapid introduction of water and bus services in our socialist modern countryside, the gap between town and country is gradually narrowed down in the living conditions.

The state strives to better the working people's living conditions. It builds new houses for families living in old dwellings, allocates many-roomed flats to big families and repairs regularly dwelling houses at its expenses.

The state will earmark larger funds for housing construction in the future. It will, during the current Six-Year Plan period, put up 100,000 flats in cities and dwellings for 150,000 to 200,000 families in rural villages every year. Thus, our working people will

In our country co-operative farmers live a happy, abundant life in houses as fine as those of urbanites



People are boundlessly grateful to the fatherly Leader who has brought them the happiest life. Through windows of each house are seen smiling faces of dwellers

be provided with more fine dwelling houses and enjoy a plentier and happier life.

Son Yu Gon

Independent and Principled Foreign Policy

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, is leading our people to increase its internal revolutionary forces in every way and, at the same time, to strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, for the final victory of Korean revolution. He reckons scientifically the trend of the international situation and works out the correct foreign policy in each period on the basis of the great Juche idea, and organizes and mobilizes our Party and people to its implementation.

As a result, today the international position of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been consolidated greatly and the international solidarity with our revolution is strengthening unprecedentedly.

THE MAIN FEATURE OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY

The foreign policy of our Party which was worked out and set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is consistent with independence and revolutionary principle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The independent and principled foreign policy of the Party has won support of many fraternal parties and countries, numerous revolutionary organizations and people of the world and further consolidated the international position of our country." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 114.)

Independence, an embodiment of the great

Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in politics, is a basic stand and attitude firmly maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic in their foreign activities.

Maintaining independence is essential for exercising the sacred right of national self-determination and successfully carrying out the revolution and construction in one's country.

A nation can guarantee independence and freedom and enjoy happiness and prosperity and make a substantial contribution to the development of the international revolutionary movement only when it achieves complete political self-determination and exercises its right.

To observe the principle of independence and respect each other is also prerequisite and basic to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international revolutionary movement. A truly voluntary, solid and comradely unity and cooperation among parties and countries are possible only when independence is ensured.

Therefore, our Party is developing the political and economic relations with other countries firmly based on the principle of independence and equality. Our Party does not allow any one to violate the right and dignity of our nation and does not want to infringe upon the interests of other nations. Our Party wages the anti-imperialist struggle in conformity to the specific condition of our country on the independent faith of its own and always analyzes and appraises the international situation from the independent stand and meets the changing situation positively.

It is the stand consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic in their foreign policy to hold fast to the revolu-

24 25

tionary principle, and give prominence to the class interests of the working class and the fundamental interests of the revolution.

The working class can successfully conduct the struggle against the class enemy and accomplish its historical mission for socialism and communism only when it maintains this stand.

The revolutionary principle of our Party's foreign policy is markedly manifested in its firm anti-imperialist stand. In its external activities our Party resolutely fights against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, actively endeavours to strengthen the solidarity with the anti-imperialist forces and renders active support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world people.

The revolutionary principle of our Party's foreign policy also finds expression in its firm stand of proletarian internationalism.

Originally, the class interests of the working class are international and the international solidarity of the working class is a guarantee for the victory of the cause of communism. The independent stand of our Party itself is linked closely with proletarian internationalism and the former is to strengthen the latter.

Therefore, our Party has fought and is fighting for the attainment of the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in its foreign activities.

As mentioned above, our Party's foreign policy which is run through with independence and revolutionary principle is the correctest one which not only accelerates the victory of the Korean revolution but also fully coincides with the interests of the world revolution.

OUR CONSISTENT POLICY IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the consistent policy of our Party in the field of international affairs to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement, to develop

the relations of friendship and co-operation with the newly independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to support the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movements of the peoples in these regions and the revolutionary movements of the peoples of all countries, and to struggle for world peace and the progress of mankind against the imperialist policy of aggression and war." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 320.)

The foreign policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic stems from the nature of our state and social system free from all exploitation and oppression, and reflects the noble aspiration of our people to ensure peace and democracy, national independence and the victory of the common cause of socialism.

It is the unshakable line maintained by our Party in its foreign affairs to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and the solidarity of the international communist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the principled and wise line for attaining the unity of the socialist countries on the basis of opposing the imperialists, of giving support to the national-liberation movement in colonies and labour movements of all countries, of going on toward socialism and communism and of observing the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and for achieving the solidarity of the international communist movement on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and has led our Party and people to its implementation.

Our Party is developing the relations of friendship and co-operation with all the socialist countries and promoting the principled solidarity with communist and workers' parties of all countries.

It is an important link in our Party's foreign policy to actively support and encourage the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of all countries and to promote the relations of friendship and co-operation with the newly-independent countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the national-

liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the struggle of the international working class for socialism constitute the two major revolutionary forces of our times, and has advanced the correct line of giving active support and encouragement to the national liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, promoting the relations of friendship and co-operation with the newly-independent countries in those regions and rendering support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries in their fight, and led our Party and people to its implementation.

Our people have made and are making every effort to give active support and encouragement to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia who are heroically fighting for defending the freedom and independence of their countries against the U.S. imperialist aggression. The Korean people extend their firm solidarity to the struggle of Cuban people who are building socialism successfully, smashing the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, and resolutely support the struggle of the Chilean people and all other progressive peoples of Latin America. Our people render militant solidarity to the Palestinian people and all other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Israeli invaders, for regaining their occupied Arab territory and give active support to the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle for freedom and liberation and to the struggle of the peoples of many other African countries for building a new society.

The solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of the three continents is gaining momentum day by day in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the relations of friendship and cooperation based on the principle of mutual respect and mutual benefit are steadily extended and developed in all fields of politics, the economy and culture. The firm solidarity between our people and the peoples of those regions which was formed in the flames of struggle against the common enemy is making a great contribution to the struggle for finally eliminating the colonial system of imperialism.

It is the firm line which our Party holds fast

to in its external activities to resolutely fight against the policy of aggression and war pursued by U.S.-led imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a deep analysis of the historical position of U.S. imperialism, its aggressive nature and world strategy, put forward the revolutionary and superb strategical and tactical lines such as the basic strategy of world revolution of directing the main spearheads of attack to U.S. imperialism, the line of forming the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and taking the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common action, the line of the revolutionary peoples of the world jointly dismembering the U.S. imperialists and the line that all should attack more violently the U.S. imperialists who are resorting to the desperate "double-dealing tactics" in a predicament. He, basing himself on the deep penetration into the aggressive nature and danger of revived Japanese militarism and the reactionary nature of the U.S.-Japanese collusion, set forth the wise line to fight against Japanese militarism. And he organized and mobilized our Party and people correctly to their implementation.

Under the wise leadership of the Leader the Korean people inflicted an ignominious defeat on U.S. imperialism and brought about the beginning of decline for it in the last Fatherland Liberation War. Holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle they are now smashing at every step the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and a new war and are fighting resolutely against the plot of Japanese militarism to invade south Korea, keeping high vigilance over it.

The U.S. imperialists are hard hit and mauled everywhere on the globe and their final doomsday is approaching. The Asian peoples and the other revolutionary peoples of the world are sharpening their vigilance over the aggressive manoeuvres of Japanese militarism and coming out resolutely in the struggle against it.

DAILY-GROWING INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

As a result of the correct implementation of the independent and principled foreign policy under

the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the international position of our Party and Republic has risen and the international solidarity with our revolution strengthens as the days go by.

Now our country has established diplomatic relations and other various formal relations with more than 50 countries of the world and is developing the economic and cultural interchange with a great number of countries of the world.

The state institutions and social organizations of our Republic have entered more than 100 international organizations and are in full activity.

Our independent and principled foreign policy and the revolutionary cause of our people are enlisting the support from many fraternal parties and countries, a great number of revolutionary organizations and peoples of the world; we have many revolutionary comrades and friends in all parts of the world.

The voices supporting the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country are ringing out more powerfully and the solidarity with the struggle of our people is expressed on a broad scale in all parts of the world. The world people unanimously demand that the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" withdraw at once and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, be dissolved without delay, so that the Korean people may reunify their country independently.

The Korean people will surely make the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea, cut off the tentacles of Japanese militarism to reinvade our country and achieve the cause of national reunification independently and peacefully

ly by their internal forces on conditions that there is no any outside interference.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, will, in future, too, as in the past, continue to fight staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, in unity with the Communist and Workers' Parties, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 128.)

Today the international situation is developing more and more in favour of the revolutionary cause of our people and the world people. The anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world are growing day by day and the reactionary imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism are getting ever deeper into hot water and confusion.

Our Party and people will, in future, too, make every effort to strengthen the militant solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of all countries who support the just struggle of our people, and thus accelerate the victory of our revolution and make a contribution to the promotion of the world revolution.

Song Hun

Service to People

The great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our trading establishments bear responsibility for the supply of commodities to the population and have the basic task to provide the people with them equally."**

The trading establishments in our country serve entirely to make all the members of the society—workers, peasants and toiling intellectuals—live well.

Today there are shops everywhere in our country toiling people live and work.

There are department stores and shops in cities and workers' settlements and even workplaces have their own shops for working women.

Every rural village has two or three shops on an average. There

are also stores and shops for consigned goods in lumberjacks' settlements in the virgin forests of Mt. Paekdu-san to which even hawkers refused to go in the past. In the pre-liberation days the highlanders had to travel for days across hills and streams to buy salt on the market day, but they can now obtain everything they need in shops in their residential quarters.

Goods are sold at uniform prices both in town and country.

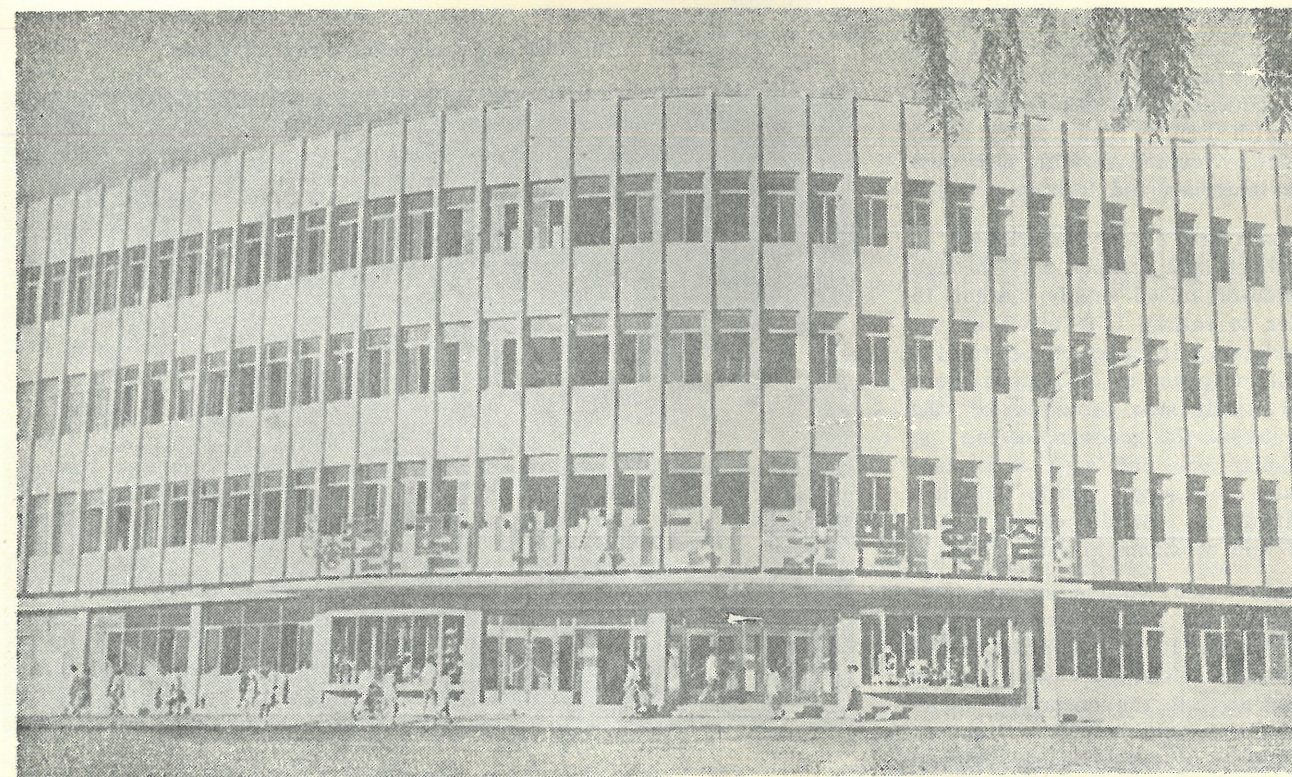
In setting prices upon goods, the state fully meets the demand for the maximum promotion of the people's welfare. Mass consumption goods indispensable for the people's material and cultural life are priced much lower than luxury goods. The state prices low foods and some

other consumer goods, and television sets, refrigerators and some other durables, even making compensation. Special favours are given to children, the future support of the country; children's goods including clothes, school supplies and toys are priced so low that their production costs can be barely covered.

In order to steadily increase the purchasing power of the toiling people, the Government of the Republic has raised their wages systematically and drastically cut prices of goods on many occasions.

As goods are sold at low and uniform prices, the gap in prices of town and country, a remnant of the old society, has been stopped forever and an end has been put to the exploitation of country by town

Shops are adequately distributed in each residential district of cities in our country for the convenience of the working people. Photo shows a view of a department store in Sariwon





Itinerant trade is also extensively practised for the convenience of the working people

through trade, the survival of old commerce.

Thus, disparity between the urban and rural population in life has become insignificant.

Our country is now meeting the ever-growing requirement of the working people for goods with those it produces. Shops are fully stocked with handy, high-quality goods made by ourselves with our own raw materials and technique.

Goods are equally distributed to all shops in a planned way through a well-organized supply system. In order to satisfy the needs of the population in good time, trading workers go out to all regions every year, study the demands of the population for goods according to seasons, jobs and ages, and place orders, and supply goods by such methods as sale on order, mobile sale and consignment sale.

They display enthusiasm and creativity to the full to serve the people better. It is not rare in our country that shopgirls carry the ordered goods to the consumers' homes

without pay and go out even to fields to provide goods to peasants in the busy farming season.

This rural store is always doing a roaring trade



They consider themselves to be revolutionaries serving the people. That is why people respect shopgirls, calling them "true servants of the people."

The new socialist trade flourishing in our country is a splendid fruit of the popular policy and minute guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Leader who values and loves the people infinitely has given on-the-spot guidance to shops throughout the country from department stores in the capital to shops in remote areas on more than 450 occasions to make the people live without the slightest inconvenience.

Today our trading establishments have become reliable organs for supplying goods to the working people, and trading workers, faithful servants responsible for the life of the people.

Under this benevolent socialist system established by the fatherly Leader, our toiling people are leading a plentiful, cultured life and working with joy and happiness.

Chon Gyong

YANKEE AND JAPANESE WAY OF LIFE PREVAILS IN SOUTH KOREA

As a result of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and of obliterating national culture, our national culture and beautiful manners and customs are wantonly trampled underfoot in south Korea and the degenerate "Yankee culture" and Japanese fashions and way of life predominate and immorality and depravity of every description prevail there.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Due to the policy of obliterating national culture pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges, in south Korea at present our national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot and the corrupt 'Yankee culture,' Japanese fashions and Japanese way of life hold sway, corroding the spiritual world of the people." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 65.)

Cultural infiltration, one of the principal methods used by the imperialists to carry out their neo-colonialist policy, paves the way for their foreign aggression.

From the first days of their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have brought there corrupt and decadent "Yankee culture" and American way of life on a large scale, in order to dull the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit and demoralize and degenerate them to be their lifelong slaves.

The U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists have stepped up the infiltration of reactionary culture especially in recent years when national and class contradictions have become more acute and the people's political consciousness has risen in south Korea.

For this purpose, they have increased their instruments and organizations for ideological and cultural aggression, and make use of all available media such as education, culture, art, the press, radio and even "interchange of personnel."

The U.S. imperialists' decadent films, "jazz," "mambo," "twist," etc. are important means of leading people to corruption and degeneration.

American movies shown in south Korea are all in praise of eroticism, aggressive war and gangsterism. They paralyze the healthy spirit of the people there and render them indolent, corrupt and feeble.

Besides, "Yankees' whore houses" and "amusement centres" have increased in towns and even in rural areas in recent years.

As a result of the increase of these houses and centres the immorality and depravity of every description have reached their height in south Korea.

In recent years degenerate Japanese movies and songs also prevail in south Korea.

Japanese movies preaching nihilism, eroticism, immorality and depravity are on the screen everywhere. Even the movies infusing the people with the militarist and pro-Japanese ideas are produced under the signboard of collaboration of the Japanese and south Korean film makers. They frequently arrange "shows of Japanese films" with the aim of implanting "samurai spirit" into south Korean people.

In addition, even in the daytime the streets and restaurants resound with corrupt Japanese popular songs, which dull the people's sound spirit, and these decadent songs are widely spread by radio and television.

And the music of the popular songs of south Korea today is mostly an imitation of Japanese music; their words are a translation of Japanese originals.

A south Korean newspaper deplored as follows:

"The infiltration of Japan has reached an awful degree.... Japanese popular songs flow out of tea houses and bars and the samurai films alien to the Koreans are en."

Various corrupt publications of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are also widespread in south Korea now.

The U.S. imperialists bring into south Korea on a wide scale various reactionary publications including novels and magazines, which infuse people with U.S. worship, spread the corrupt American way of life and degenerate them.

Such a book as "Friend of Freedom" is directly published and distributed there. And they are noisily broadcasting the "Voice of America" specially for south Korea.

Japanese publications and novels are also flooded in recent years.

The translation and publication of Japanese novels

which started several years ago are done now on a full-scale.

The publication was limited at first to the translation of corrupt Japanese popular novels; then it gradually included the novels based upon nihilism, eroticism and violence, and even such novels as were written to placate and stamp out the anti-Japanese spirit of our nation and to preach and justify the idea: "Japan and Korea are one" and "The Japanese and Koreans are descended from one and the same ancestor." Recently there have been translated numerous novels praising the Japanese "samurai spirit" and militarism.

The reactionary publications of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists flooding south Korea in this way are paralysing the ideological consciousness of the south Korean people including students and children and leading them to indolence, corruption and degeneration.

The "Yankee culture" and Japanese fashions and way of life are infiltrating deeply into our language.

Our language is gradually losing its purity, and is turning into a language blended with English and Japanese. English and Japanese are used in the day-to-day conversation, publications, broadcasting, and in the names of streets, commodities and advertisements.

Corrupt Yankee and Japanese ways of life are strikingly reflective in dress styles and make-up, too. Ugly "American style of dress" is fashionable among women. Some people Americanize themselves even in their hair colours and countenance. For this purpose, there are orthopaedic operation centres in all parts of south Korea.

In this way the infiltration of the corrupt "Yankee culture" and the American and Japanese way of life and fashions has utterly trampled down our national culture and beautiful manners and customs and left tremendous aftereffects throughout the social life in south Korea.

The outstanding consequences are the daily increasing crimes and accidents of every sort and the

immorality and depravity like fraudulence, imposture, extravagance, dissipation, usurpation, which reached a grave degree.

According to the extremely doctored data released by the south Korean publications, 900,000 or so of crimes are committed every year; more than 50,000 people are killed by criminals and 100,000 wounded in a single year. It is said that 3,748 cases of various crimes — murder, robbery, theft, incendiarism, rape — were committed in one night in 1970.

In recent years, "organizational criminal gangs" including "terrorist organizations" have increased and their criminal technique became more vicious in south Korea. Even a south Korean press said: "There happen the killings by dagger and fists in the daytime, and the night streets are littered with gangs and south Korea has come under their direct jurisdiction" and the skills of crimes become more and more "intellectual, organized and modernized."

Such ideological, cultural and moral degeneration has a great influence upon the rising generation. The juvenile delinquency is daily increasing; —10 times in the last 10 years.

In this way south Korea has been reduced today to a "den of criminals." No wonder that, a foreign journalist who visited south Korea exposed and condemned: south Korea is an "abode of demons of the 20th century," a "stage of crimes."

All this is precisely the outcome of the colonial subjugation policy and the policy of obliterating national culture pursued by U.S. imperialism in 27 years; it is the result of the infiltration of corrupt "Yankee culture," American way of life and Japanese fashions and way of life, by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists.

It is obvious that such social corruption cannot be removed in south Korea so long as the policy of colonial enslavement and of obliterating national culture pursued by U.S. imperialism continues there.

Tong Min U

It Is Essential Requisite to National Reunification to Achieve Great National Unity, Transcending Difference of Ideologies, Ideals and Systems

To achieve a great national unity is an essential requisite to ending the tragic division of the nation and accomplishing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, advanced the three principles of national reunification, that is, the principles of attaining reunification independently rejecting outside forces and peacefully and, to this end, achieving a great national unity transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and systems.

According to the outstanding line of national reunification laid down by the Leader, the north-south joint statement defined the achievement of a great national unity as one of the principles of national reunification.

This marks a milestone in the life of our people who have striven for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country along the line of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Unity is a powerful weapon for victory and a source of inexhaustible strength.

Only by smashing the schemes of foreign imperialists and internal and external reactionaries to split our nation and make our people fight each other to fish in troubled waters and achieving a national unity, can we rejoin the blood vein of our divided nation and build as rich, strong and prosperous a country as others, in the land of three thousand ri.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The entire Korean people, irrespective of different political views and religious beliefs, should unite firmly under the banner of the country's defence and independent reunification, and wage an

active struggle to frustrate the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists for aggression." ("New Year Address," Eng. ed., p. 25.)

This teaching of the Leader explicates the essence and content of great national unity and it is an unshakable guide which our people should always look to in hewing the path to national reunification.

Achieving a great national unity transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and systems means that all Koreans value the future of our nation and the interests of our people above everything else and unite to work out the destiny of the nation.

In other words, it means that the whole nation unite firmly under the banner of patriotism to achieve the cause of the country's reunification, its cherished desire, by the united efforts of the Korean people without the interference of outside forces and promote the future development of the country.

Indeed, the principle of great national unity is an embodiment of the great Juche idea of the Leader; it is the most patriotic and positive line for achieving the country's reunification by mobilizing all the internal forces of our people.

The question of national reunification is a question affecting the destiny of the whole nation and to struggle for achieving reunification is the common task of the entire Korean people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The achievement of the great work of national reunification is the unanimous desire of all Koreans, in north and south. It is the supreme national task." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 403.)

For us, the reunification of the country is not

a question bearing upon the interests of one stratum or one party but a question affecting the destiny of the whole nation.

Ours is not a multi-national state. Historically we had lived as a homogeneous nation on one and the same land, creating one culture.

The division of the country by outside forces has brought untold misfortunes and sufferings upon our people who had lived without knowing split.

The territorial division and national split makes it impossible for families, relatives and friends torn apart in north and south to hear from each other and use the resources of the country and the wisdom and talent of the people in a unified way for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, and it renders the gap of north and south Korea bigger and bigger. Even the community of our nation which had been formed over a long historical period is gradually disappearing.

Unless national reunification is achieved, our people can neither free themselves from today's misfortunes and sufferings nor attain the prosperity and development of the country.

The cause of national reunification is a question having bearing upon the destiny of the nation and it can be accomplished only when the whole nation is closely united.

To achieve a great national unity is all the more urgent because of the vicious manoeuvres of the foreign aggressive forces who are doggedly opposing the reunification of the country and trying to perpetuate the division of the nation and because of the situation created in our country by their manoeuvres.

It is the imperialists' stereotyped method of aggression to "divide and rule."

As historical fact shows, the imperialists have pursued and pursue the policy of "divide and rule" in invading other countries and subjugating their peoples.

The U.S. imperialists have stretched out their tentacles of aggression to our country for more than 100 years. They occupied south Korea after August 15, 1945 and have fanned a "north-south antagonism" and persistently tried to "make Koreans fight Koreans" under the signboard of "anti-communism," following a colonial enslavement policy. In recent years they have further concretized and intensified such schemes according to the so-called "Nixon doctrine."

These schemes of the U.S. imperialists aim to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea and the split of our country and to use south Korea as a stepping-stone for invading our country and other Asian countries.

In order to "make Koreans fight Koreans" and "let Asians fight Asians," the U.S. imperialists actively egg the Japanese militarists, the sworn

enemy of our people, on to infiltrate into south Korea to use them as their agent for their aggression in Korea.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement they, while giving lip-service to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, have, in fact, been clinging to a new intrigue to perpetuate the division of Korea and cook up "two Koreas," whipping up antagonism between north and south.

Therefore, if our people fail to achieve a great national unity now, we may fall a victim to their intrigue and the country's reunification be delayed indefinitely.

The line of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on achieving a great national unity is a realistic line which takes into full account today's condition in which the struggle of our people to attain the country's reunification, rejecting outside forces, is gaining momentum day by day.

Today the sentiments of independent, peaceful reunification are mounting as never before among the entire people of north and south Korea and the demand for ending the national tragedy by the united strength of the nation is growing stronger.

In particular, the south Korean people, having fully realized through their own practical experience of nearly 30 years that they can live no longer in the divided country, are waging a vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme and are coming out actively in the struggle for the reunification of the country. The broader sections of people with different political views and religious beliefs strongly demand the achievement of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country through a national unity.

Now that dialogues and negotiations are practically taking place between north and south, we can achieve a great national unity, if we further develop and expand them.

As the achievement of a great national unity is urgently required and we have ample conditions for attaining it, it is fully possible to achieve a national unity if we take a true national stand, patriotic stand.

The line of achieving a great national unity is an embodiment in today's new circumstances of the great line of the anti-Japanese national united front charted by the Leader in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; it is a line invariably maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

In the days of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle which was the most arduous in history, the Leader put forth the line of the anti-Japanese national united front, firmly built up the

internal forces of our people by uniting all the patriotic people of all sections, irrespective of political views, religious beliefs and property status, and organized and led them to a powerful struggle for overthrowing the Japanese imperialists.

Following the wise line of the Leader, those who had strength contributed strength, those who had knowledge contributed knowledge and those who had money contributed money, for the country's restoration, and the entire people united their strength and participated in the heroic struggle.

The line of the national united front originated by the Leader was an immortal banner which called our people to a nation-wide struggle and it was a sure guarantee for the victory in the national liberation struggle.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the rich experiences accumulated and immortal exploits performed in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and on a scientific analysis of the situation created in our country after liberation, applied the line of the national united front to the solution of the question of the country's reunification, and has energetically led our Party and people to the struggle for realizing the reunification.

In accordance with the line advanced by the Leader our Party and Government have clarified their stand time and again that they would join hands for the accomplishment of the reunification cause with even those who committed crimes against the nation and people in the past, without asking their past, if they come to the national stand.

Particularly in recent years, the Leader sharply saw through the internal and external situation, which is turning in favour of the cause of the country's reunification, and the U.S. imperialists' policy of national split and reclarified the line of achieving a great national unity. In his historic speech made on August 6 last year, New Year Address of this year and talks with foreign correspondents on many occasions, the Leader put forth again the line of achieving the country's reunification independently rejecting outside forces and peacefully, and the line of achieving a great national unity transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and systems.

To achieve a great national unity for frustrating the scheme of the enemies of reunification and opening wider the door to reunification which has already begun to be opened is a patriotic obligation of all Koreans.

As long as the country's division, the greatest tragedy for our nation, continues, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty.

The principle of achieving a great national unity laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most patriotic line for saving the destiny of the country and the nation and a guide enabling Koreans, Communists or nationalists, to fulfil their lofty duty to the nation.

Only when we achieve a great national unity can we accomplish the cause of national reunification peacefully on the principle of independence.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a clear-cut answer to the questions of principle raised by the work for achieving a great national unity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I believe that if we Koreans sit together, we will be able to remove distrust and misunderstanding and find common denominators and on this basis, achieve national unity." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times,'" Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The distrust and misunderstanding existing between north and south today are an outcome of the split of the country. So, if north and south Koreans sit at a table and have heart-to-heart negotiations, they will be dispelled and common denominators be found.

The recent north-south high-level talks and the publication of the north-south joint statement showed once again that if north and south Koreans sit together and consult each other openheartedly, they can dispel distrust and misunderstanding and achieve national unity.

We, therefore, call for holding bilateral and multilateral negotiations between north and south. It is a good way for removing misunderstanding and creating an atmosphere of trust that Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and "National Assemblymen" of south Korea and broad sections of political and public figures come in touch and all the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea sit at one place to exchange extensively their views on the question of the country's reunification. Today when the bilateral contacts and negotiations between north and south are taking place registering a great success, it is practically possible to broaden their scope and make them multilateral and it has become one of the realistic problems.

The north-south joint conference held in April 1948 at the initiative of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed that if political parties and personages with different political views and religious beliefs sit at one place and have negotiations for the freedom and independence of the country, they can achieve unity, find common denominators and take measures for saving the country.

To find a way of solving the question through

extensive contacts and negotiation conforms to the realistic demand and idea of today.

Today, when nations with different colours and ideologies and religious faiths conduct extensive contacts and negotiations with each other crossing the continents and oceans, there is no reason why our nation of the same ancestry cannot have extensive contacts and negotiations in one and the same land to carry into practice its urgent desire.

In order to achieve a great national unity transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and systems one side should not impose its own ideology, ideal and system on the other side.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The difference of institutions between the north and the south must not be an obstacle to the promotion of national unity and the attainment of national reunification." (Ibid., p. 12.)

The line advanced by the Leader on achieving a great national unity transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and systems stems from the really lofty patriotic stand of subordinating everything solely to the solution of the question of the country's reunification, the supreme national task.

To achieve national reunification is the supreme national task and it is a question of originally one nation repulsing the imperialists' aggression and restoring national unity.

People should neither place their ideology, ideal and system above the solution of the question of reunification, the supreme national task, nor fan antagonism and enmity.

"Anti-communism" is the slogan of the imperialists to invade other countries and split their peoples.

With a view to reducing south Korea to their colony, perpetuating the split of our country and "making Koreans fight Koreans," the U.S. imperialists have chanted the slogans of "anti-communism" and of "prevailing over communism." To join them in crying such slogans, in the long run, is tantamount to helping them in executing their policy of aggression and national split.

The ideology, ideal and system should be heartily accepted by the people themselves; they cannot be imposed by outside force. The question of ideology and ideal for the south Korean people is a matter to be settled by themselves; the question of social system to be established in south Korea is also a matter to be decided upon by themselves.

We have declared time and again that we have no intention to impose our ideology, ideal and system on south Korea.

If the south Korean rulers do not force us to

give up the socialist idea and socialist ideal and replace our socialist system with another system, there will be no reason why our people of the same blood cannot achieve a great national unity.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is possible that a country may have different political systems and people with different beliefs may live together in one country." (Ibid., p. 13.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, it is possible that a country may have different political systems and people who have different beliefs may live together in one country. Even after our country is reunified the present social systems in north and south may exist as they are and people who have different beliefs may live together.

We see in the world today that many nations at different stages of development live together in one country and people with different beliefs live in one country.

A great national unity will be surely achieved, if north and south Koreans do not impose their ideologies and ideals and assertions on the other side but trust and respect each other.

Mutual trust and respect are a prerequisite to the unity of the whole nation.

We call for having extensive north-south contacts and negotiations and transcending the difference of ideologies, ideals and systems, with the object of achieving national unity on the condition of trusting and respecting each other.

We are doing our best to achieve a great national unity on the condition of trusting and respecting each other.

The line of achieving a great national unity laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an outstanding line for accomplishing the great national cause of the country's reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation; it gives our people new confidence in national reunification and courage.

For its correctness, this line enjoys full support from the entire north and south Korean people and enlists active sympathy and unanimous welcome from broad sections of world peoples and unbiased world public opinion that always support the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

According to the principle of great national unity advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will surely achieve the cause of the country's reunification, all united as one.

Kang Hak Sun

Popular Culture Flowering in Labour

Sometime ago an art contest of workers of the Pyongyang city was successfully held at the Moranbong Theatre.

Eighty housewives gave a harmonica performance of a series of revolutionary songs. It was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

The performers were workers of the Pyongyang Knitted Plush Factory, a small locally-run factory.

The workers of the factory are all mothers of more than two children.

Assiduously managing the factory they not only produce beautiful, high-grade carpets and plush to supply them to all parts of the country, but also briskly conduct mass cultural work. So their labour and life are always full of revolutionary optimism. They frequently take part in the art contests or festivals held at the centre, winning great popularity.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should energetically develop mass cultural work, search out the talent among our people, and bring this talent into full play so that the working people themselves can participate in literary and artistic activities and enjoy art as much as they want wherever they are."

Bearing deep in mind the Leader's instruction, the workers of the factory organized literary and art circles and energetically conducted various literary and art activities in their factory's culture hall.

Many workers are in various art circles—instrumental music, vocal music, drama, dance, etc.

The members of the art circles conduct brisk activities at their workshops and workteams; they popularize songs and dances among the workers and help them play more than one musical instrument.

As a result, colourful programmes are put on the stage by the workers at art contests held among workshops in each quarter of the year.

All workshops and sections ranging from the preparatory and weav-

ing workshops to management and supply departments take part in the contests. Mothers of many children participate in the contests to bring glory upon their workshops.

The extensive art activities of the workers reflect the life of their labour vividly and realistically and powerfully react on production.

This is proved by the fact that they fulfilled with credit the huge assignments for the two years of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 this year, the 60th birthday of the fatherly Leader.

Around the time, a great number of songs, dances, poems, comic tales, dramatic sketches, singing-story telling and many other pieces calling the workers to new technical innovation, multi-machine tending campaign and raise of the quality of products were created and performed at the production sites or on the stage of the factory's culture hall.

Some of pieces which were created at that time are singing-story telling "We sing the praises of the fatherly Leader" which gives an artistic portrayal of the boundlessly warm love of the Leader for the workers, a one-act play "Two daughters-in-law and two mothers-in-law" which depicts the beautiful spiritual world of people who come out in socialist emulation, comic tale "The economy of the country is mine" and song "Let's march vigorously toward the summit of the Six-Year Plan!"

The workers sang songs created by themselves and increased the production two or three times as much as that of last year, turning their factory into a factory of loyalty. Particularly brisk were the activities conducted by the mobile art circle members. They reflected in an agitative form of art the innovations and leap made every day at the production sites and gave performance to congratulate innovators and members of the workteams on their success and inspire them.

The production sites, therefore, always seethed with revolutionary ardour of the workers. With redoubled courage they fulfilled the two

years' assignment of the Six-Year Plan on April 10 this year.

In this way, the art activities of the workers have become an important means of the political work that helps boost up the production and, furthermore, makes a great contribution to firmly arming the people with the monolithic ideology of our Party and revolutionizing them.

Through art activities many women workers of this factory have come to love their factory and labour more deeply, and the whole factory has been turned into a Red collective, cheerful and vibrant, which is boundlessly faithful to the Leader.

Take the case of a woman for an example. She has many sons and daughters. They are now working as engineer at a factory, professor at a college and doctor at a hospital each. They asked their mother to retire from her work to rest. At this she said:

"...Before liberation we women could not sing if we wanted. But in our good socialist system established by the Premier, not sixty but ninety is considered to be the year of longevity celebration. How can I leave the factory enlivened with singing, dancing and joy!"

Like this art activities make the entire workers arm themselves with the great revolutionary idea of the Leader and give them eternal youth and joy.

Such brisk art activities are also conducted in other factories, enterprises and co-operative farms in our country. Broad sections of working people including workers and peasants conduct colourful literary and art activities energetically.

All this is attributable to the great concern shown by the fatherly Leader who, believing in the inexhaustible creative talent of the popular masses, made our people enjoyers of literature and art and their creators, and demonstrates the great vitality of his line on popularizing literature and art.

Dong Hae Son

The Double-Dealing Trick of U.S. Imperialism Is Doomed to Failure

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, clarified the aggressive nature and contents of the double-dealing trick of U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The deeper the imperialists sink into a quagmire, the more persistently they cling to the 'double-dealing tactics' of holding an olive branch in one hand and brandishing a bayonet in the other and the more vicious they become in their manoeuvres of aggression and war under the cloak of 'peace.'" ("The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," Eng. ed., p. 13.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, the double-dealing trick of U.S. imperialism is formed of "peace strategy" and war strategy.

These two strategies are two aspects of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism is a combination of these two strategies.

A war strategy, one aspect of the double-dealing trick of U.S. imperialism, in a word, is a strategy resting on the "position of strength," which includes open violence such as arms race, nuclear blackmail, building of military base and its reinforcement, fabrication of military alliance and its consolidation, all-out war and nuclear war preparations and local and special wars and so on. This war strategy is a strategy directly reflecting the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and constitutes the main content of its double-dealing trick.

Unlike such a war strategy of U.S. imperialism, its "peace strategy" is a strategy carried on under the cloak of so-called "peace." The "peace strategy" is different from the war strategy in its manifestation and technique, but it makes little difference from the war strategy in its counterrevolutionary aim.

The "peace strategy" of the U.S. im-

perialists covers up their aggressive nature and deceives the world peoples on the one hand and on the other, pursues the counterrevolutionary aim of intensifying their economic, cultural and ideological infiltration into other countries to raise the wind of "liberalization," degenerate people ideologically, subordinate their economies and, moreover, to carry on subversive activities and coup d'etat and thus to make these countries give up the anti-imperialist stand.

The U.S. imperialists, while blowing the "peace" trumpet loudly, are accelerating the war preparations and conducting the aggressive wars against other countries.

Proceeding from such aims and functions, the war strategy backs the "peace strategy" with "force" and the "peace strategy" in turn camouflages and supplements the war strategy politically and diplomatically.

These two strategies serve the world strategy of U.S. imperialism for realizing its aggressive ambition of world domination.

If its war strategy reaches a deadlock it puts up the "peace strategy" in forefront, and if the "peace strategy" becomes ineffective it resorts to war strategy.

The double-dealing trick of the U.S. imperialists is the worn-out tactics employed to execute their aggressive policy today as ever, and it is becoming more cunning as the days go by.

In recent years alone, the U.S. imperialists, with a view to saving their world strategy from bankruptcy, added a new "special war" strategy to the old strategies of "all-out war" and "local war," and thus worked out a more vicious war strategy and combined the notorious "peace strategy" with it. In this way, they, clinging to the double-dealing tactics of holding an olive branch in one hand and brandishing a bayonet in the other, have committed in a big way the ideologi-

cal and cultural infiltration into other countries and, at the same time, perpetrated the vicious subversive and aggressive manoeuvres against socialism, national-liberation movement, labour movement and newly-independent countries by naked violence.

In particular, Johnson who appeared as the chief of U.S. imperialism, following the double-dealing tactics carried out by his forerunners, intensified the policies of aggression and war under the cloak of "peace," committed the criminal acts of expanding a "special war" into a "local war" in Viet Nam and aggravated the tension in Korea to the extreme at one time.

Today their double-dealing tactics is carried on more viciously than ever before under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine."

Boss Nixon of U.S. imperialism and his clique, clamouring that it is the aim of the United States to attain a "permanent peace" of the world, prattle that, to this end, the United States will establish the relations of "cooperation" and "collaboration" instead of "control" in the relationship with other countries.

According to this, the U.S. imperialists headed by Nixon, blowing the "peace" trumpet so loudly as never before, are chattering about the so-called "negotiation" and raising a clamour of "withdrawal" or "reduction" of their aggression troops.

In this way, they, while carrying on the counterrevolutionary "peace" offensive in a big way, are increasing their "strength" continuously and perpetrating more viciously the manoeuvres for aggression and war under the signboard of so-called "peace." The Nixon clique rave openly that a "durable peace" of the world should be achieved only by the "strength" of the United States and, accordingly, the United States should secure "strength" and "reinforce the military strength." Hence they made in the fiscal year 1971 the most stupendous military budget after World War II and formed

in the fiscal year 1972 a huge war budget, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year.

In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists continue to develop, produce and accumulate various weapons and combat equipment to commit "all-out war," "local war" and "special war" and so on.

Furthermore, they are increasing the combat power of their naval and air forces, their "air transport" capacity and mobile power and are enlarging their puppet armies and modernizing them, behind the fraudulent farce of "withdrawal of the U.S. army" and "reduction of the U.S. army." They pretend to withdraw from Asia in word, but, in deed, they are expanding more viciously the aggressive war in Indochina, chattering about the "observance of commitments," and the "continuation of assistance" to their puppets and satellite countries.

The U.S. imperialists whip together their puppets and satellite countries to concoct and strengthen the "anti-communist" military alliances and manoeuvre to make Asians fight Asians, Africans fight Africans and Latin Americans fight Latin Americans by instigating their puppets and satellite countries.

Through the double-dealing trick they are suppressing and stamping out the national-liberation movement, perpetuating the split of the divided countries including our country and intensifying the subversive activities and coup d'etat in the national independent countries.

By so doing the U.S. imperialists are trying not only to maintain all the positions they have occupied but also to seize new positions one by one.

Herein lie the craftiness, viciousness and counterrevolutionary nature of the double-dealing tactics of U.S. imperialism.

The double-dealing tactics of the Nixon clique is concentrically embodied in the "Nixon doctrine," a doctrine of aggression, and it is the basic means to materialize the present-day world strategy of U.S. imperialism with the piecemeal defeat strategy as its core. It is the counterrevolutionary tactics through which the U.S. imperialists break a peace pretending that they stand for it, stamp out the national independence of other countries and infringe upon their sovereignty pretending to defend it, break the nation's prosperity pretending to be desirous of it and maintain and strengthen their control over other countries pretending to withdraw from them.

It is by no means accidental that the U.S. imperialists are clinging more frantically to such double-dealing tactics today. It is connected with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are moribund.

As the respected and beloved Leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, now the U.S. imperialists are confronted with a more severe crisis at home and abroad. In the United States the movement of the people against the aggressive war is being constantly waged and the contradictions within its ruling circles have become serious owing to their ignominious defeat in the aggressive wars.

Due to their protracted aggressive wars which have no chance of success their economy has sunk into a state of chronic stagnation, inflation continues, the number of the unemployed increases and international balance of payment is further aggravated. In addition, for their criminal policy of aggression and war the U.S. imperialists are in complete isolation and engulfed in the angry tide of condemnation and curse by the world people as a breaker of peace, the chieftain in opposing socialism, democracy and national independence and the most atrocious hangman. They are further isolated even by their "allied countries" and satellite countries.

In particular, with the total bankruptcy of the war strategy of U.S. imperialism upon which it has concentrated its energy its nuclear blackmail has become ineffective now and its "local war" and "special war" also impotent. U.S. imperialism is continuously hit all hollow in Indochina and all other parts

of the world.

With no amount of desperate manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists save themselves from their already-sealed doom, hold in check the liberation struggle of the peoples or bring to halt the victorious advance of socialism.

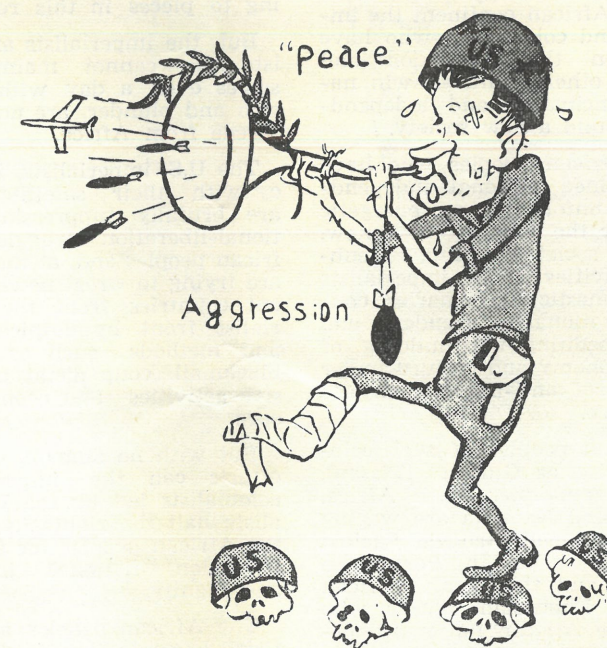
That is why the U.S. imperialists have worked out the so-called "Nixon doctrine" in a desperate attempt to save themselves from ruin and are resorting to more cunning and heinous double-dealing trick under the name of "peace" and what not.

The double-dealing trick of the Nixon clique is a product of the death-bed struggle of those whose days are numbered; it is a most insidious, most crafty and most heinous of the aggressive policies pursued by the successful ringleaders of U.S. imperialism.

With no amount of the cunning and vicious double-dealing tactics, however, can the U.S. imperialists check the vigorous onward movement of the world peoples for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism. Nor can they save themselves from their miserable end.

The double-dealing trick of U.S. imperialism is doomed to failure.

O Myong So



Imperialists Must Quit African Continent

On the "Day of Struggle for the Withdrawal of the Imperialists from Africa," the Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the African revolutionary fighters and peoples who are waging a brave struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the countries' independence and the complete emancipation and unity of Africa.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I would like to warmly congratulate and express militant solidarity for the African peoples who won brilliant victories in their struggle for national independence and social progress."

The African peoples are now waging a vigorous struggle to drive out of the African continent the imperialists and colonialists who have fattened on the aggression and plunder of other countries, win national emancipation and independence and build a new society.

Those African peoples who have already gained national independence are unfolding an energetic struggle for the building of a new, progressive society, dashing all subversive activities of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries, consolidating national independence and further expediting the building of national economy and culture under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The gallant peoples of such colonial countries as Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia are waging an active armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Portuguese colonialists and the South African and South Rhodesian racists who suppress the African national-liberation movement with its active support and at its instigation, thus driving the enemies into a bottomless pit.

The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the African peoples

is a righteous struggle for the freedom and independence of their countries and a struggle to cut off the last life line of imperialism on the African continent.

Today the African peoples, through their resolute national-liberation struggle, are accelerating the cause of national independence and liberation and making a great contribution to further promoting the world revolution.

As the reality of fighting Africa shows, today's African peoples are not the African peoples of yesterday.

The African continent has now turned into a "fighting continent" sweeping away imperialism and colonialism and the chains of imperialism, colonialism and racism are going to pieces in this region.

But, the imperialists and colonialists who cannot maintain themselves even a day without aggression and plunder, are not willing to recede from Africa.

The U.S. imperialists, in conspiracy with their satellite countries, are brutally suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the African peoples and, at the same time, are trying to wrest newly-independent countries from the anti-imperialist front by despicable means and methods such as threat and blackmail, coup d'etat and subversive activities and economic pressure.

But with no amount of desperate efforts can the imperialists and colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists halt the righteous struggle of the African peoples for freedom and liberation, national independence and dignity.

The African peoples are full of a firm determination to fight to the last for putting an early end to cursed colonial slavery and completely driving out the imperialists and colonialists from the African continent and they are closely united under the banner of anti-impe-

rialist struggle.

The just cause of struggle of the African peoples today enjoys active support and encouragement from the socialist countries and the progressive and revolutionary peoples the world over.

The fighting African peoples are sure to win victory.

Though geographically far off from each other, the Korean people and the African peoples are close comrades-in-arms and friends fighting together on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front.

The Korean people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to give active support and encouragement to the struggle of the African peoples for national liberation and independence.

The Korean people firmly believe that the African peoples will drive the imperialists, colonialists and racists out of their continent to the last man and build a new, independent and prosperous Africa without fail.

Hwang Jong Hyon

INSIDE BACK COVER: The tideland reclamation office in North Pyongan Province is conducting a large-scale project to shield tidewater for a wider, good arable land
BACK COVER: As a result of the execution of the Party's line of railway electrification, the major trunk lines of our country have been electrified in the main to satisfactorily meet the growing demand of the national economy for transport

